

Practical Astro
A Guide to Profitable Trading

by
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWARD	page
INTRODUCTION.....	1
MINI COURSE IN ASTROLOGY.....	5
Solar System..	
Planets.	
Celestial Sphere.	
Zodiac.	
Aspects	
The Moon	
Retrograde and Direct Motion	
Declination and Latitude	
Three Dimensional Sphere	
THE EPHEMERIS EXPLAINED.....	32
Longitude	
Declination and Latitude	
Moon Phenomena	
Aspects	
BIRTHCHARTS.....	47
MONTHLY ASPECT CALENDAR	49
MONTHLY ASPECT ANALYSIS.....	53
RECORD OF DAILY PRICES.....	62
HISTORICAL RESEARCH.....	65
THE O.B.E. INDICATOR.....	131
O.B.E. Analysis	
Wheat	
Corn	
Soybeans	
APPENDIX.	
Horoscope Wheel	
Declination Charts 1986-1994	
Monthly Aspect Calendar	
Historical Data Sheet	

Foreword

The first part of our study is confined to the geocentric positions of the planets, and the relationship of the planets as viewed from earth. We titled our book **PRACTICAL ASTRO- A GUIDE TO PROFITABLE TRADING** as neither of us are professional astrologers, and do not believe you need an in-depth study of astrology to use our work. You do however need the basic knowledge which we have outlined in the preceding pages.

1. A basic understanding of the solar system and the zodiac.
2. Be able to identify and recognize the names and symbols of the ten planets.
3. Identify and recognize the names and symbols of the zodiac.
4. Recognize the day a planet changes signs as reported in the Ephemeris.
5. Know when a planet goes Retrograde and Direct as listed in the Ephemeris.
6. Identify the longitude degree of any planet on any date using the Ephemeris.
7. Identify the declination degree of any planet using the Ephemeris. Recognize parallels and contra parallels listed in the aspect section of the Ephemeris.
8. Be able to recognize the date a planet makes an aspect with the Natal Node degree which is given in the birth day of the commodity you trade.
9. Develop the ability to make a monthly aspect calendar applicable to commodity being studied or traded.
10. Understand price movement of a commodity through the use of bar or swing charts or other recorded data.
11. Be able to make full use of the O. B. E. INDICATOR.

INTRODUCTION

Briefly, this is my background. I am a retired Home Economics Professor from Indiana State University. Previous to my 25 years at ISU, I taught 14 years in the community high schools. My undergraduate and graduate degrees are from ISU. My Doctorate is from Purdue. I refer to myself as an early and late "bloomer" as I received my BS degree while still 19, my Doctorate was not completed until 1969 at age 48.

The summer months of my early childhood were spent in various hospitals to correct a serious burn suffered when 10 months old. My severely burned hands required many skin grafts. I am most fortunate that this physical handicap is not very noticeable except in some physical activities.

My invalid grandfather taught me to read all the books in the house by age five. He instilled in me the desire to learn, and I shall be a professional student the rest of my life. I can't possibly live long enough to pursue all the things that interest me.

My first husband of 31 years died of lung cancer in 1976. He was a teacher and school administrator. He was also a weekend farmer, and this part of our life exposed us to the futures market. He hedged our corn and beans. To say that I became mildly interested in the markets is an understatement. I became addicted.

I am still a part of the farm operation. My son, brother in law, and I formed a farm corporation after my husband's death. Getting the crops sold at the right time is just as important as producing a good crop.

Three years after John's death, and after 39 years in the classroom, I realized I was "burned out" on teaching. I planned to retire and get my commodity broker's license. I was just ready to take my exam when I met and married my second husband. I gave up the broker's license for a marriage license, but not the interest in the markets. We would be living in Florida for six months and Illinois six months.

Do you believe in miracles? I certainly do. In the park in Florida where we lived, I met a young man who was also interested in commodities. His father was trading in sugar when sugar sky-rocketed. We spent many

hours pouring over charts, sharing our information, and reading materials. Joe attended a seminar in Orlando that was conducted by an astrologer. On his return, Joe convinced me that astrology held the key to the markets. I spent the summer in self-study. All of my friends thought that the study of astrology was off limits, so to speak. I didn't know enough to contact a society and eagerly waited for my return to Florida so that I could converse with Joe. I am forever indebted to Joe, for without his help I would never have become interested in astrology. Consequently, I would not have prepared a corn trading manual, or written this present book.

Miracle Number Two. About ten years ago, a friend gave me a set of the Earl Nightingale tapes. I played these 10 tapes over and over. I became hypnotized with the possibilities. The SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND theory had me convinced that it was worth a try. There were also rules to be developed for achieving your goal. I wrote mine as was directed. I kept it in front of me, and made it a part of my life. My goal was not to earn money, become beautiful, start a new occupation, or travel to parts unknown -- but it was this: To unlock the secret of successful soybean trading.

I bought the daily price records of corn, wheat, and beans starting from 1971 on. I made charts and more charts. I made daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly charts. I bought books, the Gann Commodity course, attended seminars, and lived and dreamed the commodity world. I drew 26, 30, 45, 60, and 90 degree angles. I found some interesting facts, but only partial answers. My finding did not come in one glorious vision, but rather small bits and pieces.

I am indebted to the person who shared the article written about W. D. Gann and his wheat trading in 1906. Gann knew that wheat would go off the board at \$1.20. Little did they know that this information would open up a whole new world for traders some 80 years later.

Larry Pesavento has been a long time family friend. One day I sent him a memo telling him that October bean oil would trade at 13.80 on September 15. This was in the middle of the summer. He taped the note to his computer screen, and waited. When my predicted price was confirmed, Larry was on a plane from California immediately. Surprise! Surprise! Larry became my first astrology student. Larry became convinced that astrology could be used to trade the markets profitably. He now publishes a monthly newsletter, called ASTRO-CYCLES. He has authored 3 books that incorporate astrological timing and is a Fibonacci expert.

In the meantime I had started to research 20 years of corn data astrologically, and had found certain planetary aspects had a short term

effect on the market. Combining this knowledge with some of W. D. Gann's work gave me an advantage any trader would be envious of.

When I told Larry that I would like to publish this information, he offered to help me. As an unheard of in the commodity world, I appreciated this very much. In the summer of 1989, I wrote the Ruth Miller Method of Trading Corn Manual. In September 1989, we held the seminar in Chicago where I presented my trading system.

Many copies have been sold all over the world. In 1990, a young Englishman, named Ian Williams, purchased the corn manual and entered my life.

After studying the manual for several months he saw some additional possibilities using astrological concepts in the market place. Ian had spent many years researching and trading the markets. During this period he had been through the school of hard knocks by allowing others to trade his account when he could not devote enough time to trading. He vowed never to let anyone trade his money again.

During our many daily telephone conversations we discussed certain new ideas that might bring about new trading opportunities. Ian was researching full time at this point, and slowly but surely the pieces of the puzzle began to fall in place.

While researching full time, Ian became interested in gambling as a way of adding to his income. After much searching and correspondence he found a retired gentleman who was rather adept at playing roulette. Adept was an understatement!! This man could beat the casino on every game of roulette he played. He had never lost a game in 8 years of daily visits. After much correspondence, the old gentleman became interested in Ian as he displayed a business sense to winning at gambling, so in late 1990 he decided to teach Ian all he could about the game. Ian was shocked at what he learned from the gentleman. Every roulette wheel in the world had a design flaw that gave him a 10% advantage over the casino. Ian agreed after a few minutes study that the person who had designed the wheel, had left a flaw. Ian was taught everything he needed to know about roulette, money management and playing etiquette. While researching the markets full time, he would venture into the casino during his spare time and win enough to keep body and soul together.

During the summer of 1990, I had to place my husband, Kenneth, in a nursing home due to Alzheimer's Disease, and now had more time to devote to extensive research.

In early 1992, Ian came from England to spend some time with me. It was during this period that we made what we believe to be one of the greatest market discoveries of the century – even Gann would have been proud of us.

We had been researching for 5 days when during a lull in our work I showed Ian a small drawing of something I had been experimenting with. Ian studied this for several minutes and suggested a different approach. With this new suggestion in mind, we began to work. By the early hours of the morning, we knew we were on to something good, but at the time we didn't know how good. During the following weeks, we researched 21 years of soybean data and found that our work had never failed. We were elated. We needed one more clue to aid us in our trading decisions. Ian returned to England, and we both continued our search for the final link to finish the goal I had set out for myself many years earlier, this goal was To unlock the secret of successful soybean trading. Many months later, 7 to be exact, Ian phoned at 4:00 am to tell me he had found what we were looking for. (Hallelujah --We can all get some sleep now.)

He immediately booked another plane ticket, and in October 1992, Ian came to stay for 6 weeks. During his stay we decided to put this project on hold as we did not want to rush into making any decisions that we might regret later. Given the right opportunity, millions of dollars will be made with our new discovery.

During our years of research we have found many useful and practical items applicable to trading. We therefore decided to publish this book which we believe has much merit. A lot of time, energy, and thought has gone into our research, do not dismiss it lightly.

Study and experiment with your own analysis tools, and I think you will be pleasantly surprised how much confidence you can gain by incorporating this information into your own trading arsenal.

I hope this book will bring you knowledge and wealth. Always view life with an open mind as there are many new discoveries just around the corner.

To finish this introduction, I will leave you with a quotation by the great astrologer and mathematician, Tycho Brahe (1546-1601).

"Those who deny the influence of the planets, violate clear evidence which for educated people of sane judgment, it is not suitable to contradict."

Ruth Miller, May 1993

Mini Course in Astrology

The first section is a mini course in astrology. How I wished someone could have done this for me when I started. A teacher would have simplified the learning process.

You need to master the very elementary facets of astrology for trading commodities. Our mini course will involve using the geocentric Ephemeris (earth centered). The Ephemeris is merely a planetary calendar which locates the major planets in the various signs for each day of the year. The planets location is given in degrees, minutes, and seconds as viewed from the planet Earth. It could be compared to a road map of the sky.

Most Ephemerides have the times calculated for GMT (Greenwich Mean Time). We need to subtract 5 or 6 hours from the figures listed in this type of Ephemeris depending upon standard or daylight savings time when trading at the CBOT, and whether a midnight calculation is used.

You need to know whether your Ephemeris is calculated for Greenwich Mean Time (London, England) or New York City, NY (EST). A trader should be aware of time variations for the various markets and adjust accordingly.

These five Ephemerides are very important.

1. The American Ephemeris for the 20th Century by Neil Michelsen. It is published by Astro Computing Services, Box 16430, San Diego, CA 92116. Price: \$25.00. This has 100 years of planetary data. The aspects (distance between planets) are not computed for you. Declinations and parallels have been omitted also. Planet ingress is listed (when a planet enters a new sign). Moon aspects are included.

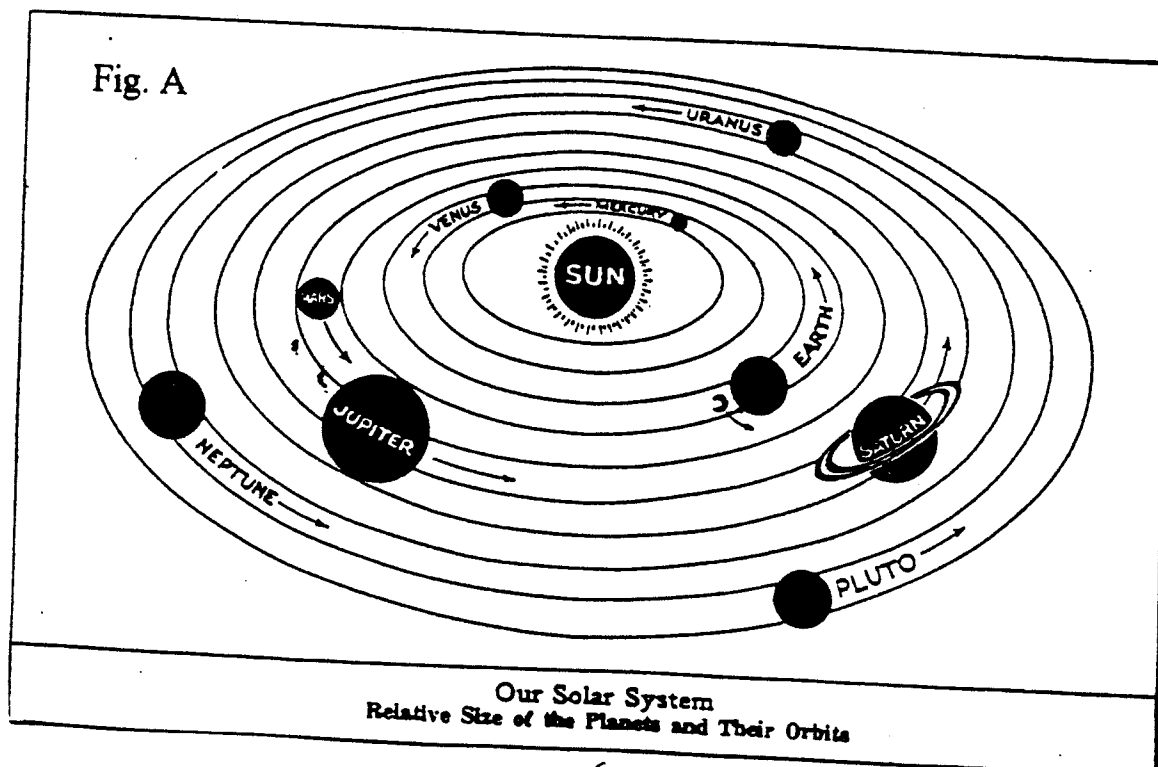
2. Dell Horoscope is an astrological magazine published monthly. It can be secured at most magazine counters or by a yearly subscription for \$18.00 per year. For me, this is a must. The aspect section and the time conversions are computed for Eastern Standard Time. This is invaluable for some calculations and the fact that the actual number of aspects are counted and converted to the hours they occur in the US make it easy to use. Some traders use the number of daily aspects as a predictor of market volatility.

2 cont. Subscriptions: Horoscope, P. O. Box 53352, Boulder, CO 80322-3352 or phone 1-800-627-7577.

3. Another Ephemeris is the Astronomical Almanac, a yearly publication for sale by Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Print Office, Washington, DC 20402 and available in most university libraries and can be secured through public libraries. This almanac is available in book form or on a disc. This publication is unique in that there is a chart of the declinations of planets which is a must.

4. Jeanne Long publishes a Traders Astrological Almanac yearly. This almanac, in addition to the calendar pages, has added features and articles from researchers and traders. It is published by Professional Astrology Service Inc. 757 S. E. 17th Street, Suite 272, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316.

5. Raphael's Astronomical Ephemeris (Yearly)
This company has published a yearly ephemeris since 1821, and copies are available for any year from 1860 to date. Cost is approximately \$6.00. The tabulations are for GMT. One interesting part of the organization of the book is that the lunar aspects are separated from other planetary aspects which is ideal in our work. Another bonus feature is a section on planetary motion which is exclusive with this publication. The publisher is: Raphael's Astronomical Ephemeris Yearly, W. Foulsham & Co. Ltd., Yeovil Road, Slough, Berks, England. It is also obtainable through most U.S. bookstores.



THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Our forefathers used Astronomy to assist them in many ways. One was to tell them when to plant their crops, another being to guide them while at sea. It was their road map used in guiding them home safely.

In our study we believe much of the same information used by the astronomers can be applied to trading the markets successfully. The astronomers observed the planets in the heavens which we describe as our SOLAR SYSTEM.

The solar system consists of the sun at the center of our universe. Orbiting the sun are various planets and their moons. Scientists also tell us that comets, dust, magnetism, electricity, radiation, and other phenomena are also present. The gravitational attraction of the sun on the other planets holds the solar system together.

THE PLANETS

A planet is classified as a heavenly body which circles the sun. There are nine known major planets in the solar system. These are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. The Sun and Moon are not classed as planets but are luminaries. However, in astrology both are considered planets.

Mercury, Venus, Mars, and Earth are called the inner planets.

Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune as well as Pluto are called the outer planets.

As Mercury and Venus' orbits are inside of the earth's they are called "INFERIOR PLANETS".

The outer planets including Mars are called "SUPERIOR PLANETS" as their orbits are outside of earth's.

All the planets move in the same counter-clockwise direction around the sun. Some of the planets orbits are more circular than others.

Fig. A. is taken from the A to Z Horoscope Maker and Delineator by Llewellyn George and shows our solar system and the various planetary orbits.

Night and day is derived from the fact that every 24 hours approximately the earth rotates on its own axis 360° (making one complete revolution).

Most of the planets orbits are on approximately the same plane as the earth's. These are within a 3° incline, however Pluto has a sharp incline of 17° and Mercury a 7° incline.

The moon is a satellite of the earth. This is an important "body" and will be dealt with in a section of it's own.

The path followed by the planets is called the "ecliptic".

Imagine standing at the center of a horse racing track. You being earth, the horse track being the path which the planets follow. All the planets move at different speeds; planets that are closer to the sun move faster than the far out planets. Because of these variations, planets will be located at different positions on the racetrack at different times.

The faster planets like Mercury and Venus will circle the racetrack more often, overtaking the slower planets. The slower planets can literally take many years to make one complete lap. (Please refer to Planetary Revolutions)

As astrologers, we are interested where these planets are located in relation to each other and to earth.

REVOLUTIONS OF PLANETS AROUND THE SUN IN SIDEREAL TIME

Mercury	88 days
Venus	225 days
Earth	365 1/4 days
Mars	687 days
Jupiter	12 years
Saturn	29 years
Uranus	84 years
Neptune	165 years
Pluto	248 years

The sidereal day is 23 hours, 56 minutes with the solar day being 24 hours. One complete revolution of the earth (on its own axis) to a fixed star takes 23 H 56 Min. However, one complete revolution taken from a fix from the sun at noon time to noon time on the following day takes 24 hours and is thus called SOLAR TIME.

This discrepancy is due to the fact as viewed from earth (geo-centric) the sun is also moving around us by 1° per day, and will thus take an extra 4 minutes to catch up each day.

Looking at the sidereal time column in the Ephemeris tell us how many hours and minutes sidereal time is ahead of solar time. We do not use sidereal time in our studies although some astrologers do use this information.

THE CELESTIAL SPHERE

The Moon Observers Handbook-- by F. W. Price, has given us the best introduction to the orbital sphere that we have ever seen. Any one who needs to understand the orbital sphere, the moon, and its eccentricities would find the book extremely informational. His explanations are new, concise, and simple to understand, even for us.

As we stand on earth and look up at the night sky, all the stars and other celestial bodies optically seem to be attached to the inner surface of a big hemispherical bowl. Standing on earth we seem to be at the centre of a more or less plane surface which extends out to the horizon with the inverted bowl of the sky and stars being above us. Under our feet and out of sight is the other half of the bowl and it is continuous with the hemisphere above. This great heavenly globe is called "the celestial sphere"

Back on earth as we stand and look at the night sky, the stars drift slowly in an east to west direction while retaining the same positions relative to each other, in the well known patterns called "constellations".

The whole of the celestial sphere from our viewpoint looks to be rotating slowly. Of course, there is really no celestial sphere as all the other planets and stars are immense distances from earth. What we are actually seeing is an optical illusion as seen when we sit down in a planetarium and look at the stars projected onto the inner surface of a sphere.

Although the concept of the celestial sphere is fictitious we have found it useful to describe positions of all the celestial bodies.

It is earth rotating in a west to east direction (anti-clockwise) about its axis that gives the appearance in the sky of the stars rising in the east and setting in the west.

At the ends of the earth's axis are the north and south poles. When projected out onto the great celestial sphere they intersect the sphere at what is called the north and south celestial poles.

It is around this extension of the earth's axis that the celestial sphere appears to rotate.

The equator divides the earth into two halves, the northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere. When the earth's equator is projected onto the celestial sphere, it is called the "celestial equator".

NOTE: Latitude must not be confused with the latitude column in the Ephemeris. The declination column in the Ephemeris gives us the angular distance of a planet north or south of the celestial equator. The latitude column next to it gives us the angular distance north or south of the "ecliptic". We will explain this later on in the book.

More complications arise with the fact that the axis of the earth is tilted (inclined) at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees to the plane of the earth's orbit around the sun (ecliptic).

It takes one year ($365\frac{1}{4}$ days) for the earth to make one complete journey around the sun. As the earth rotates the sun appears to drift in a west to east direction against the background of the fixed stars. This movement, as seen from earth, is less than 1 degree per day.

The apparent path of the sun as it moves around the earth (geo-centric view) can be projected onto the celestial sphere and is called "the ecliptic".

This path is inclined to the celestial equator at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees and it therefore intersects the plane of the celestial equator at two points during its journey. These points are called the "EQUINOXES". Due to the gravitational pull of the sun and the moon, the equinoxes drift slowly around the ecliptic in a westerly (anti-clockwise) direction. This movement is called "the procession of the equinoxes".

On March 20 or 21 of each year the sun is at what we call the VERNAL (spring) EQUINOX. This is the point at which the sun crosses the equator from south to north.

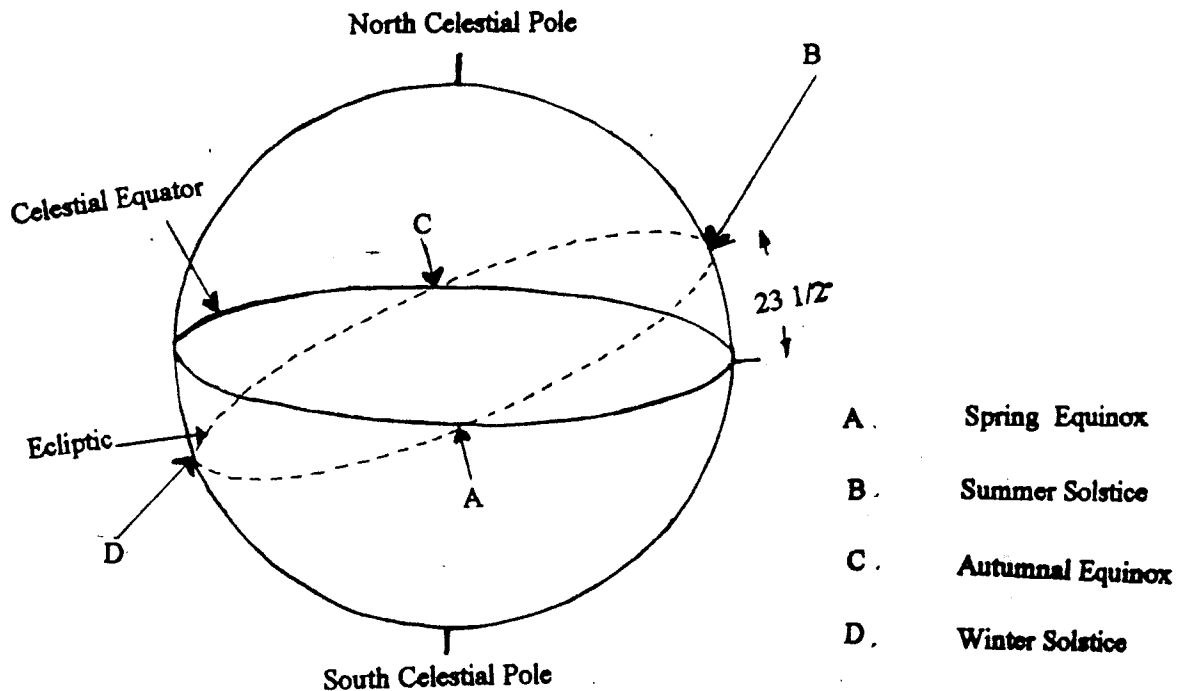
Around June 21, the sun is at the halfway point on the ecliptic between the two equinoxes and is at its maximum declination of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the celestial equator. It is therefore at its highest point in the sky at a given latitude on earth (northern hemisphere).

From June 21, the sun keeps moving along the ecliptic, but the declination of the sun starts to decrease as it moves around its path.

Around September 22 (autumnal equinox) the sun on its path (ecliptic) has reached the celestial equator (0 degrees) and crosses it moving south.

On approximately the 22 nd of December, the Sun has reached its maximum declination south of the celestial equator ($23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees S) and is midway between the two equinoxes.

From December 21, the Sun's declination degree decreases until again around the 21st of March it will cross the equator going north and the whole yearly cycle will start again.



In the earlier part of this section, we have been writing about planets moving around the sun.

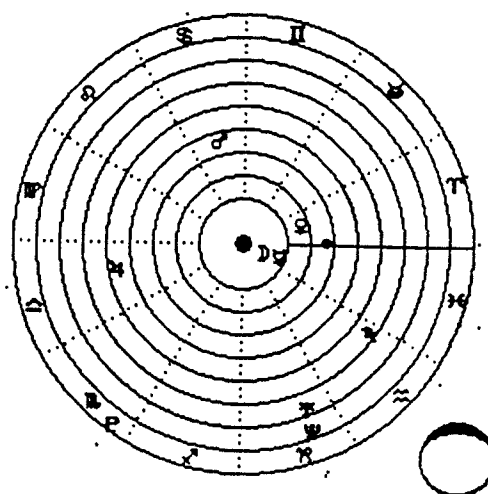
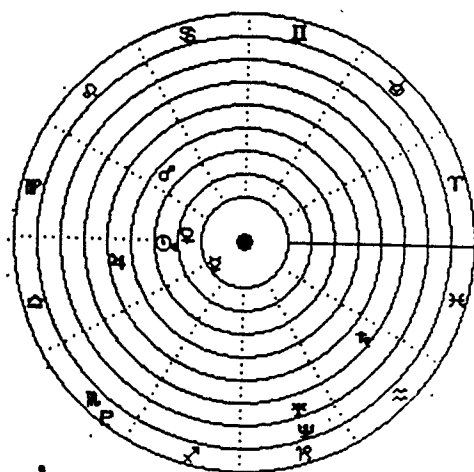
There are two ways of viewing the planets movements as they move around the solar system.

Helio-centric View: If you view the planets moving around the Sun using the Sun as the central focus point then this is called the Helio-Centric View. Helios is taken from the Greek word for Sun and centron meaning center. Although there may be many things that affect us Helio-centrally, many astrologers, including ourselves, prefer to use the Geo-centric method.

Geo-centric View: As the planets move around the Sun, the Geo-centric view is that of using the earth as the central focal point. As we look at the planets from earth they appear to be in entirely different positions than when viewed from the Sun. This may seem a little difficult to understand at first. When viewed from earth, we see the optical illusion of

the Sun moving around us, whereas we know as discussed previously we are moving around the sun.

To help you in your understanding of Geo-centric and Helio-centric views, we have drawn a Geo-centric view and Helio-centric view for March 21, 1993.



Heliocentric Sun Angles	Me	Ve	Ea	Ma	Ju	Sa	Ur	Ne	Pl	Mo	Geocentric Earth Angles
Mer 213.78 03 Sc 46' 37	☿	-	-	t5	-	C	s	s	t	c1	Mer 340.34 10 Pi 28' 30
Ven 173.95 23 Vi 56' 47	-	♀	-	Q4	07	s8	q4	q3	-	-	Ven 17.92 17 Ar 55' 11
Ear 180.88 00 Li 52' 58	-	C7	☉	q	o	-	S	S	T7	-	Sun 0.88 00 Ar 52' 58
Mar 140.40 20 Le 24' 07	s	-	-	♂	Q4	-	o7	o7	t	T4	Mar 184.73 14 Cn 43' 48
Jup 189.11 09 Li 06' 51	-	-	C9	s	♂	t	q	q	-	-	Jup 190.94 10 Li 56' 39
Sat 322.19 22 Aq 11' 07	t	-	-	02	T	♂	-	-	Q1	-	Sat 325.54 25 Aq 32' 31
Ura 288.93 18 Cp 55' 43	q	t6	t	-	Q	-	♂	C1	s4	S	Ura 291.66 21 Cp 39' 18
Nep 289.10 19 Cp 06' 07	q	t5	t	-	Q	-	C0	♂	s4	S	Nep 290.88 20 Cp 52' 46
Plu 233.15 23 Sc 08' 51	-	s1	s8	Q3	-	Q1	S5	S5	p	T	Plu 234.75 24 Sc 44' 57
Moo 180.88 00 Li 52' 58	-	C7	c0	-	c9	-	T	T	S8	♂	Moo 341.28 11 Pi 16' 35

To help you understand where the planets are located, instead of writing them as names, the planets are given certain symbols which are universally used. These symbols must be learned and memorized as you will be using them to read the Ephemeris.

Planet Symbols and Names

☉ Sun	♂ Mars	♇ Pluto
☾ Moon	♃ Jupiter	
♊ Moon's Node	♄ Saturn	
☿ Mercury	♅ Uranus	
♀ Venus	♆ Neptune	

THE ZODIAC

The definition as described in Doubleday's dictionary is as follows:
"An imaginary belt encircling the heavens and extending about 8 degrees on each side of the ecliptic, within which are the orbits of the moon, sun and larger planets. It is divided into twelve parts called the signs of the zodiac, which formerly corresponded to twelve constellations".

THE ZODIAC MAP

As our ancestors needed some signposts in the sky to identify the place of the planet, they looked beyond the planet and found fixed stars which did not move.

These fixed stars or constellations appeared as animal shapes and were named the ram, the fish, the lion, etc.

Soon a backdrop of 12 signs evolved. Today we think of this band as the "zodiac" which is divided into 12 equal parts each measuring 30 degrees. With these 12 divisions astronomers could locate the planets in one or more of the signs.

Each 30 degree segment is called a "sign". Every sign has its own name and specific influences.

The earth moves around the sun once a year allowing the sun to pass through each of the 12 signs, and finally returns to its starting point 0 Aries which was designated by early astronomers as the beginning point. Please refer to the diagram on the following page of Standard Astrological Symbols.

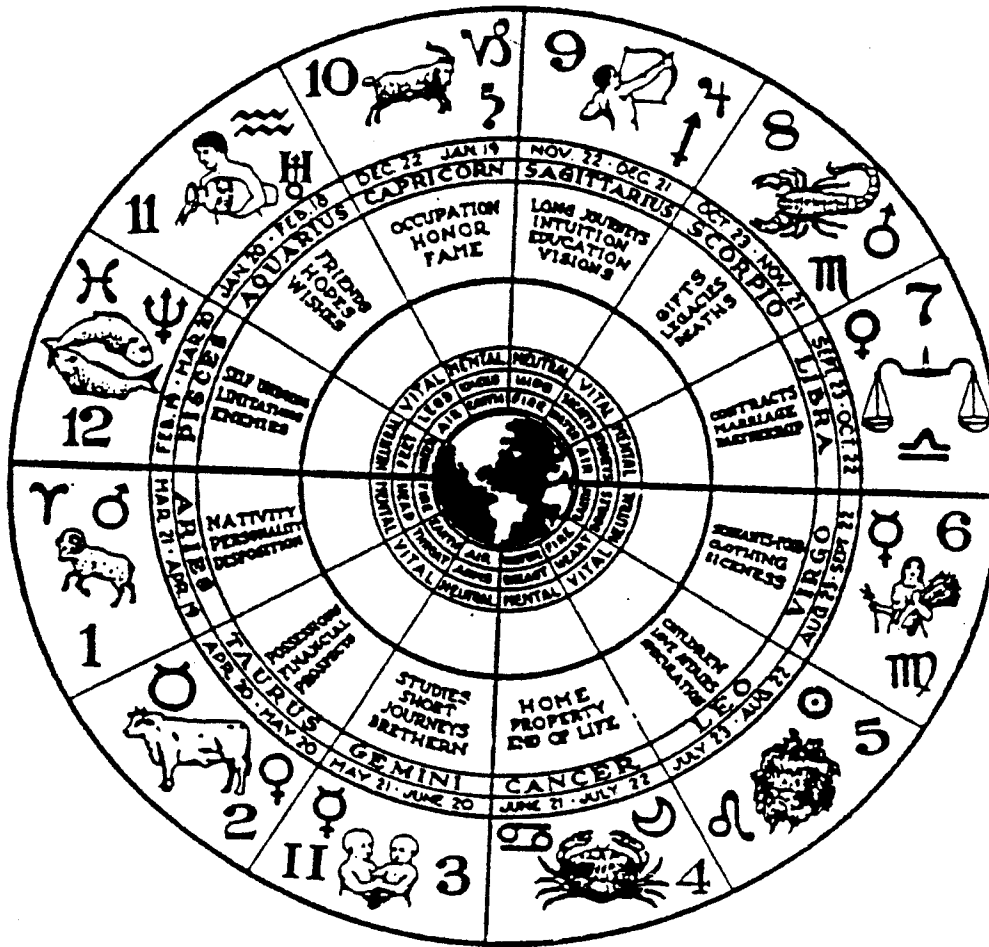
0 Aries is the 21st of March and starts on the left hand section.

Please note the dates on the inside of the circle. These dates are approximately when the sun enters and leaves the signs. For the exact dates and times you must consult the Ephemeris.

It is necessary that you learn to identify the signs and their symbols for easy recognition in the Ephemeris. There is extra information that is included in the diagram on the following page that is not necessary for our study. The extras included are key words ascertaining to each individual sign, plus planetary rulers of the individual signs.

For beginners we suggest drawing circles with 12 divisions. Practice listing the signs in proper position starting with Aries in 1. Practice putting in the glyphs only.

STANDARD ASTROLOGICAL SYMBOLS



THE ZODIACAL SIGNS

Symbol	Sign	Symbol	Sign
♈	Aries	♎	Libra
♉	Taurus	♏	Scorpio
♊	Gemini	♐	Sagittarius
♋	Cancer	♑	Capricorn
♌	Leo	♒	Aquarius
♍	Virgo	♓	Pisces

Planetary Rulers

Llewellyn George states "there is a corresponding vibration, a harmonious condition, as it were, existing between the zodiacal signs and the planets. Each sign is therefore given a planet which is termed its ruler. Mars, Mercury, and Venus each rule two signs".

Planets Changing Signs

During the course of time planets move around the sun and thus will also move around the zodiac. A planet is said to be in a specific sign when it is moving through the 30 degree area allocated to that one specific sign only.

Looking through the Ephemeris you will observe that the inner planets move around the zodiac faster than some of the outer planets.

If we study the planet positions on March 20, 1993 and again on March 20, 1994 and compute the distance traveled in degrees and minutes through the zodiac, you will find that as previously mentioned the inner planets, Mercury and Venus make almost one complete cycle around the zodiac. Mars travels almost 2/3 of the way; Jupiter moves through one sign only and the other planets move only 2 to 10 degrees in one sign.

	March 20-93	March 20 -94	Distance traveled
Sun	10 37'	1 30'	350 53
Venus	18 30'	14 19'	355 49'
Mars	14 15'	9 51'	235 36'
Jupiter	11 08'	14 4'	32 56'
Saturn	25 22'	5 59'	10 37'
Neptune	20 50'	22 59'	2 09'
Uranus	21 36'	25 37'	4 01'
Pluto	25 23'	27 58'	2 35'
True Node	15 44'	25 22'	9 38'

The moon travels the fastest around the zodiac. It makes one complete revolution in around 27-29 days and changes signs every 2-1/2 days. The moon during the course of a year will make approximately 13 complete cycles around the zodiac.

ASPECTS

Aspects are the geometric angles that exist between each planet. The distance between two planets is described by the degrees that separate them on the zodiac circle.

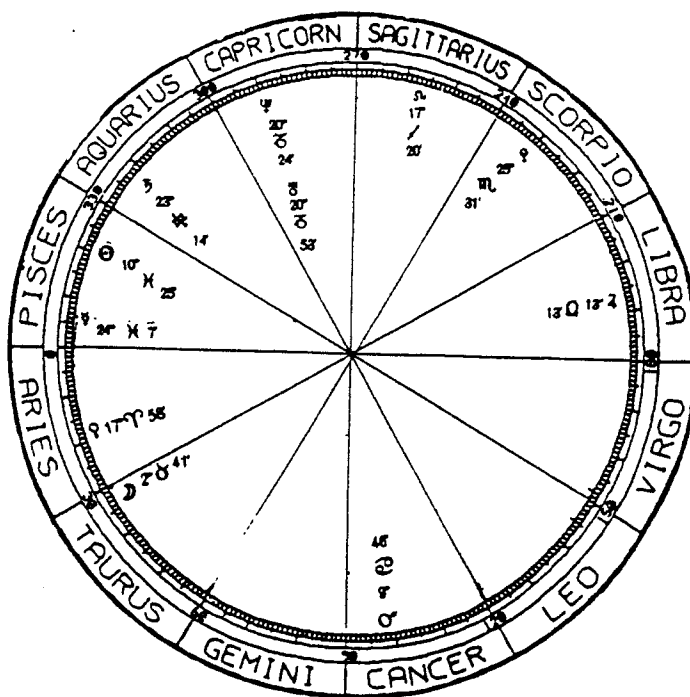
At any given time of the day the 10 planets and the Node can be measured numerically (in degrees) from each other. Use the smallest distance between the planets to describe their position. When two planets are 120° apart on the Zodiac circle, they are also 240° apart, depending which way you start to measure from on the circle.

Any time you compute a number larger than 180° you have failed to find the smallest distance between the two planets, and therefore must recalculate.

In the chart below we have plotted the position of the planets on Mar. 1, 1993 as found in the Ephemeris section of The American Ephemeris 1991 -2000 . This page has been reproduced and is found in the Ephemeris Explained Section of this manual.

The cumulative degrees are as follows:

- ♀ Venus 17° 58'
- ☾ Moon $30 + 2^{\circ}41' = 32^{\circ}41'$
- ♂ Mars $90 + 9^{\circ}46' = 99^{\circ}46'$
- ♃ Jupiter $180 + 13^{\circ}13' = 193^{\circ}13'$
- ♇ Pluto $210 + 25^{\circ}31' = 235^{\circ}31'$
- ♊ Node $240 + 17^{\circ}20' = 257^{\circ}20'$
- ♆ Neptune $270 + 20^{\circ}24' = 290^{\circ}24'$
- ♅ Uranus $270 + 20^{\circ}53' = 290^{\circ}53'$
- ♄ Saturn $300 + 23^{\circ}14' = 323^{\circ}14'$
- ☼ Sun $330 + 10^{\circ}25' = 340^{\circ}25'$
- ☿ Mercury $330 + 24^{\circ}07' = 354^{\circ}07'$



If you had difficulty in comprehending how we arrived at the cumulative degree, the following chart will be of benefit to you.

Computing Cumulative Degrees

To any planet in Aries ♈ use only the degree found in the Ephemeris.
To any planet found in Taurus ♉ add 30 to the degree listed for that date.
To any planet found in Gemini ♊ add 60 to the degree listed for that date.
To any planet found in Cancer ♋ add 90 to the degree listed for that date.
To any planet found in Leo ♌ add 120 to the degree listed for that date.
To any planet found in Virgo ♍ add 150 to the degree listed for that date.
To any planet found in Libra ♎ add 180 to the degree listed for that date.
To any planet found in Scorpio ♏ add 210 to the degree listed for date.
To any planet found in Sag. ♐ add 240 to the degree listed for date.
To any planet found in Cap. ♑ add 270 to the degree listed for date.
To any planet found in Aquar. ♒ add 300 to the degree listed for date.
To any planet found in Pisces ♓ add 330 to the degree listed for date.

This a most detailed explanation of arriving at angles between planets. Unless you are involved with research and want precise angles the Ephemeris has the major angles computed for you in the aspect section.

If you find the difference between the cumulative degrees of any two planets you will have calculated the geometric angle that exists between them.

Examples: Mars at $99^{\circ}46'$ - Venus at $17^{\circ}58' = 71^{\circ}48'$

Uranus at $290^{\circ}53'$ - Neptune at $290^{\circ}24' = 0^{\circ}19'$

Mercury at $354^{\circ}07'$ - the Moon at $32^{\circ}41' = 321^{\circ}26'$

In the last example note that 321° is larger than 180° . We must therefore recalculate to obtain the smallest degree (angle). There are two ways of doing this.

The first way is to observe the planet positions on the planetary wheel and note that Mercury is $5^{\circ}53'$ from Aries. $(360^{\circ} - 354^{\circ}07' = 5^{\circ}53')$ Add this to the position of the Moon and you obtain the smallest distance or angle possible. This number is $38^{\circ}34'$.

The second way is to subtract our first answer of $321^{\circ}26'$ from 360° , and arrive at the answer of $38^{\circ}34'$.

Astrologers have found that some degrees are more significant than others, and therefore give them more prominence in their work. The angles that are emphasized in the Ephemeris are as follows:

Major Angles

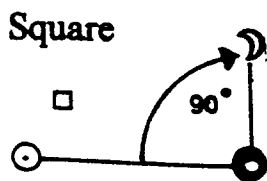
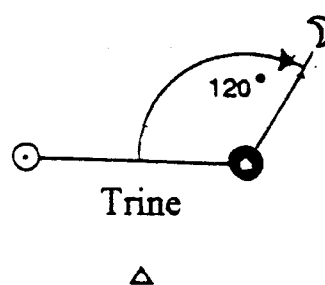
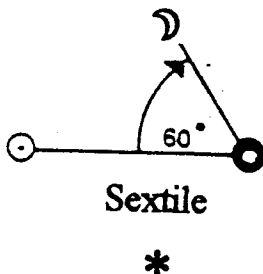
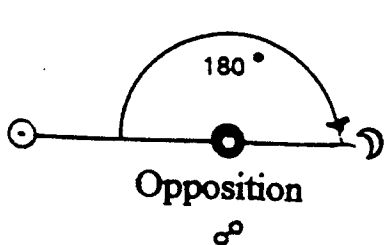
Conjunctions ☿ When two planets are in the same sign and at the exact same degree there is no angular space between them and they are zero (0°) apart. This occurrence is known as a conjunction, and the glyph used to indicate this is (☿).

Sextile * When any two planets are 60 degrees apart there are two signs between them which is also 1/6th of the zodiac circle. The glyph used for this occurrence is a (*)

Square ☐ When any two planets are 90° from each other they are also 1/4 of a circle or three signs apart. A line drawn from the center of the circle to the positions of the two planets will form a right angle. The glyph used to denote this aspect is a (☐)

Trine △ When any two planets are 120° apart they are also 1/3 of a circle or 4 signs apart. The glyph used to identify this aspect is a (△)

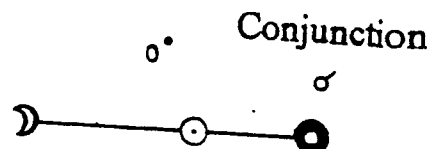
Opposition ☿☿ When any two planets are 180° apart they are also exactly opposite each other on the zodiacal circle. Two small circles joined with a diagonal line denotes this aspect (☿☿).



☉—SUN

☾—Moon

●----Earth



Minor Aspects

Semi-sextile $\underline{\vee}$ When any two planets are 30° apart they are one sign apart, and this aspect is denoted by the glyph which is an underlined V ($\underline{\vee}$).

Quinquinx π When any two planets are 150° apart they are 5 signs apart ($5 \times 30^\circ = 150^\circ$) The glyph used is (π).

In our study we have considered only the planets which are listed above. Note all these planets are multiples of 30.

WHEN SETTING UP A MONTHLY CALENDAR WHICH IS EXPLAINED LATER IN THE BOOK YOU ONLY HAVE TO RECOGNIZE PLANETS IN THE SAME DEGREE. IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY TO KNOW HOW MANY DEGREES THEY ARE APART.

All aspects are computed from the longitude position of the planets as found in the Longitude section of the Ephemeris. The aspects listed above are computed for you and can be found in the Aspectarian Section of the Ephemeris, with the exact time of occurrence.

ASPECTS TO THE NODE ARE NOT COMPUTED IN THE EPHEMERIS. YOU MUST EXAMINE EACH MONTHLY EPHEMERIS PAGE TO FIND WHEN A NODE AND PLANET ASPECT OCCURS.

In addition to the aspects listed above there are two other minor aspects found in the Ephemeris. These are the 45° (semi-square \angle) and the 135° (sesquare \sqsupset). We have not included these minor aspects in our study nor moon aspects as we have not researched their validity.

THE MOON

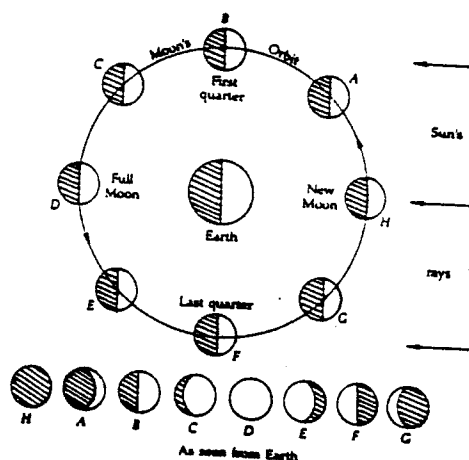
No study of the solar system would be complete without describing the moon and its eccentricities as it moves around the earth.

In our study we will be using :

- (1) the moon's nodes going Retrograde and Direct,.
- (2) planets transiting the same degree as the current node -the Ephemeris used must contain Node data.
- (3) planets transiting the Natal Node degree as found in the birthchart of the commodity being traded or studied.

Solar and lunar eclipses are important events to be aware of. How and why these occur will be explained in detail in the latter part of this section. As we have not done a complete study of certain moon phases and their effects on different markets, we will only include a brief description of lunar phenomena.

PHASES OF THE MOON



In the above diagram can be seen the Moon's phases.

The moon has 2 major time cycles. The sidereal period and the synodic period.

The sidereal period is when the moon makes one complete revolution of the Zodiac. This period is 27 1/2 days.

The synodic period is based on the time it takes the Moon to go from one new Moon to the next new Moon. This cycle takes approximately 29 1/2 days.

When a new Moon occurs it is the Moon passing between the earth and the Sun. However, the dark side of the moon is toward us and therefore the Moon is invisible at that time.

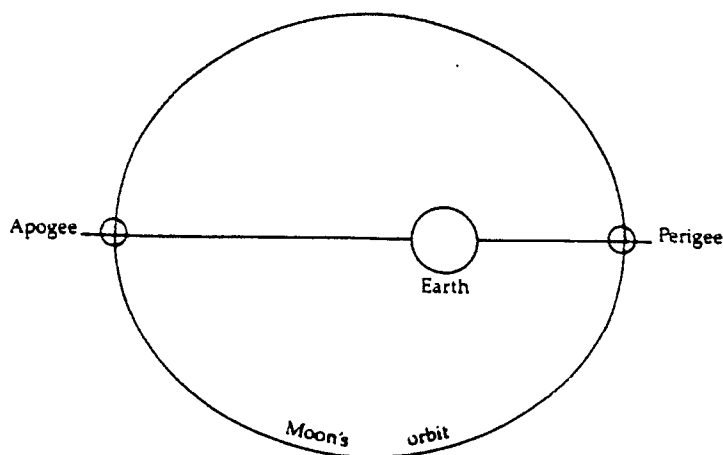
Note: All the moonlight that we admire on a clear night is borrowed from the Sun. It is simply reflected light as the moon does not have enough internal energy sources to give us sustained radiation (light).

As the moon moves along it's path around the earth anti-clockwise, more and more of the moon is seen until finally when the earth, moon and Sun are in line with each other, a full moon occurs.

As the moon moves further around the earth it now starts to lose some of its reflected sunlight until finally back at its position between the earth and the sun, another new moon occurs, and the cycle starts all over again.

The moon's orbit around the earth is not quite circular and is in effect elliptical in shape. Due to this fact, the moon is at certain times closer to the earth and at other times farther away.

When the moon is closest to the earth it is said to be at "perigee", and when the moon is at its farthest point away it is said to be at "apogee". This is illustrated in the diagram below.



You must be aware that the moon's orbit around the earth is inclined at an angle of 5° to the plane of the ecliptic. When the moon crosses this point of intersection it is called a "Node".

As the moon passes the ecliptic going north, we call this the "ascending node" and when the moon crosses the ecliptic going south, we call this the "descending node". These nodes are always opposite each other in the zodiac.

Twice a month the moon will cross the ecliptic and this occurrence can be found in the Ephemeris in the lunar section under the heading Max / 0 Latitude.

When the moon crosses the celestial equator this information can be located in the Max / 0 Declination column in the lunar section of the Ephemeris.

As a result of the 5 degree incline to the ecliptic and other various deviations in the moon's path we have certain peculiar phenomena occurring. One of these is that the position of the Nodes will move backwards in the zodiac when viewed from earth (geo-centrally).

The Nodes will move backward $0^{\circ}3'$ per day, and this will take 6585.36 days or 18.61 years for the Node to make one complete revolution around the zodiac. This movement is called the "regression of the Nodes". This important nodal cycle is mentioned in many publications and its effects are of a long term nature.

Ancient astrologers considered the Moon's Nodes as a planet and not as a place of intersection. They placed much importance on these Nodes. I wonder why !!!

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES

A solar eclipse occurs when the moon passes in front of the disk of the Sun, blocking out the Sun's light.

A solar eclipse would occur at every new moon if the earth, moon and sun were in a straight line and the orbit of the moon coincided with that of the ecliptic. However, due to the 5 degree inclination of the moon's orbit to the ecliptic, the tilt is sufficient to carry the moon clear of the sun at the new moon so that the alignment will only occur approximately twice a year instead of monthly.

When the moon is at or near to a "Node" (place where moon crosses ecliptic) at the time of a new moon, then everything will line up and a solar eclipse will occur.

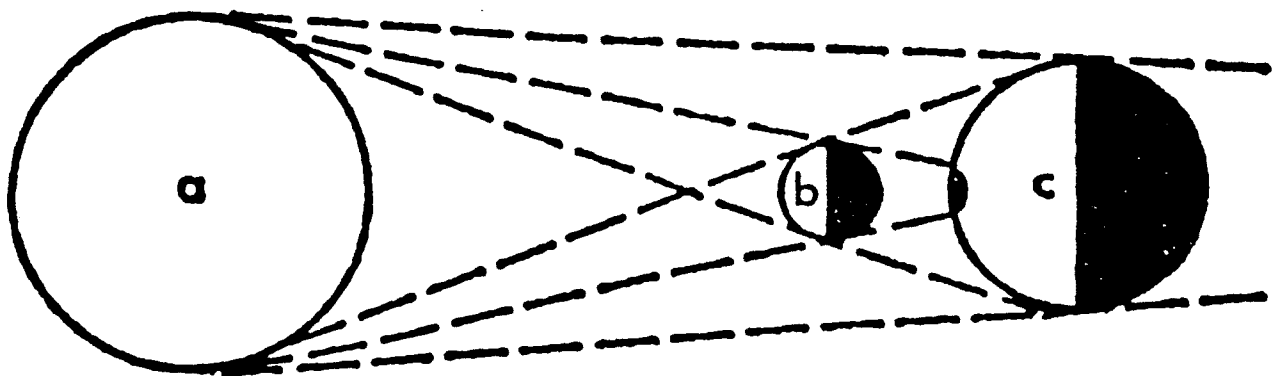
Jansky outlines the following criteria necessary for a solar eclipse.

1. A solar eclipse is a conjunction of the sun and moon. Look in the aspectarian section of the Ephemeris for this event.
2. It can only occur at the time of a new moon.
3. It can only occur when the sun and moon are parallel in declination as well as conjunct. (see declination section)
4. It can only occur when the sun and moon are conjunct with one of the Nodes.

Remember—planets are said to be conjunct to each other when they are in the same degree and same zodiacal sign at the same time.

Astrologers can accurately predict the eclipses into the future and identify whether they will be total or partial eclipses.

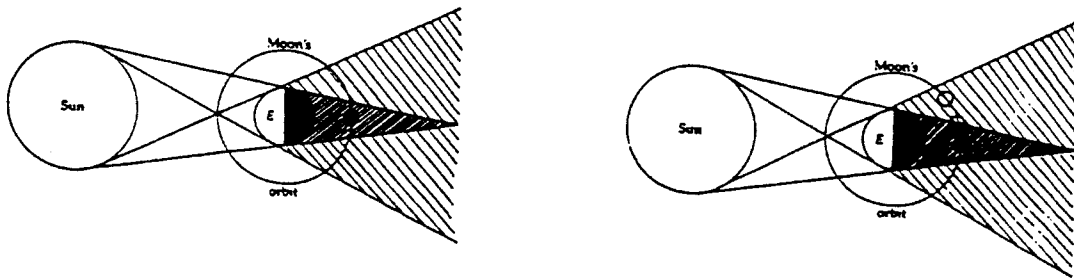
Due to the fact that eclipses have an effect on the earth's electro-magnetic fields, thus we are also subtly affected by this event and therefore certain markets may also be affected by these eclipses.



Solar eclipse
a. sun. b. moon. c. earth.

Lunar Eclipse

A lunar eclipse will occur when the moon passes into the earth's shadow as illustrated in the diagrams below.



When the earth is between the Sun and the Moon conditions are right for a lunar eclipse to occur. When the Sun and Moon are directly opposite each other in opposite signs of the zodiac as seen from earth a full moon will occur. Although we have a full moon once a month, other criteria have to be met before a lunar eclipse will occur. This is due to the 5° inclination of the moon's orbit to the ecliptic. When the Sun, Moon, and Nodes are all aligned we will have a lunar eclipse.

Criteria for a lunar eclipse.

1. The Sun and Moon must be in opposition to each other (full moon).
2. The Sun and Moon are also conjunct the Moon's Nodes.
3. The Sun and Moon are contra-parallel in declination.
4. A lunar eclipse can only occur approximately 14 days before or after a solar eclipse.

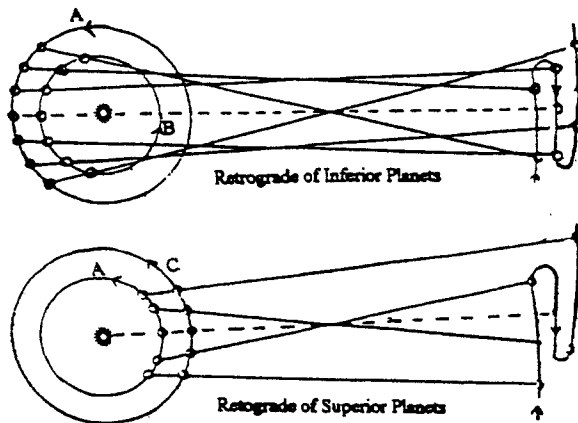
Partial and total lunar eclipses can occur. The effects may be felt on earth in various ways. Please check in the Ephemeris to find these eclipses and look in the declination and aspectarian sections to practice finding them without looking in the lunar section of the Ephemeris.

RETROGRADE AND DIRECT MOTION

As all the planets move around the sun in an anti-clockwise direction helio-centrally, they never go retrograde (moving backwards).

As viewed from the earth -geocentrically however, the planets and the earth's movement can cause an optical illusion to take place, and the planets can appear to go stationary and move backwards (go retrograde).

The sun and the moon are never retrograde geocentrically. The diagram below should help you to understand how this optical illusion takes place.



A. Earth's Orbit

B. Inferior Planet's Orbit

C. Superior Planet's Orbit

In Mort Gales book Instant Astrology, he cites an example of a person sitting in a train .

"If you are sitting in a train alongside another train in a railroad station, you may see the other train begin to move backwards. However you won't know if that train is moving backwards or yours is moving forward. In the same way, the apparent motion between the earth and its sister planets make it seem that the other planets are sometimes moving backward around the zodiac. Actually, the planets all move around the zodiac in the same counter-clockwise direction at all times ".

As all the planets move around the Sun at different speeds, the faster planets will overtake the slower planets allowing this optical illusion to take place.

In the longitude section of the geo- Ephemeris you will find some planets will have a letter " R" to the right of the planetary degree. This signifies that the planet is Retrograde and is moving backward through the sign.

To find the exact time of this occurrence look in the aspectarian section of the Ephemeris. You can also observe in the longitude section when a planet is Retrograde because the cumulative degree will be decreasing.

A planet is said to be stationary when it is neither moving forward (direct) or Retrograde (moving backwards). The length of this stationary period varies with each planet.

A "D" beside the planetary degree of a planet in the longitude section indicates that the planet has started to move again through the sign. The exact time that a planet goes direct or forward can be located in the aspectarian section. The cumulative degree will increase when a planet is moving forward through its sign .

Note: Looking in the Aspectarian section, you will see that direct is indicated as "SD" and Retrograde as "SR". This is just another way of saying that the planet is stationary and about to move Retrograde or Direct as indicated.

The amount of time that a planet is Retrograde or Direct depends on the planet's orbit and speed. The following table give you a guide of how long a planet is Retrograde.

The Sun and Moon are never Retrograde.

Mercury is Retrograde 24 days three times a year.

Venus is Retrograde 42 days.

Mars is Retrograde 80 days.

Jupiter is Retrograde 80 days.

Saturn is Retrograde 140 days.

Uranus is Retrograde 150 days.

Neptune is Retrograde 160 days.

Pluto is Retrograde 160 days.

Although we stated earlier that the moon is never Retrograde you may find it confusing that the Moon's Node does go Retrograde as reported in the True Node column of the American Ephemeris. You will note a variation in the number of times that the Node goes Retrograde or Direct during a month.

You should be aware of the inclusion of the Mean Node column in some Ephemerides, and the fact that it is always Retrograde.

When the Node is Retrograde it is going clockwise around the zodiac, and the cumulative degree will be decreasing. Since the Node's average Retrograde motion is 3 minutes per day it must spend more time Retrograde than Direct. It takes 18 1/2 years for the Node to make one complete cycle of the zodiac.

We are going to omit an explanation of how the Moon's True Node goes Retrograde and Direct due to the complexity in presenting the material without confusion.

DECLINATION AND LATITUDE

Once we have mastered the path of the planets through all the signs of the zodiac, we must master another issue, and that is how far the planets wander north or south of the celestial equator.

If we could imagine ourselves on our own equator and making a complete trip around the world without varying north or south of this line, it would be easy to describe our position in terms of the meridians crossed by converting this information to miles or the longitude lines crossed. In the celestial sphere we use degrees rather than miles.

What happens if we deviate from the equatorial trip and decide to go north to New York before completing our trip? Now our position would be described by the parallel degree that New York is located on, thus we add another dimension to our travel.

The location of a planet as being above or below the celestial equator is reported in degrees in the declination column of the Ephemeris. The letter "N" is found in the declination column beside the degree indicating the planet has moved from south to north declination (crossing the celestial

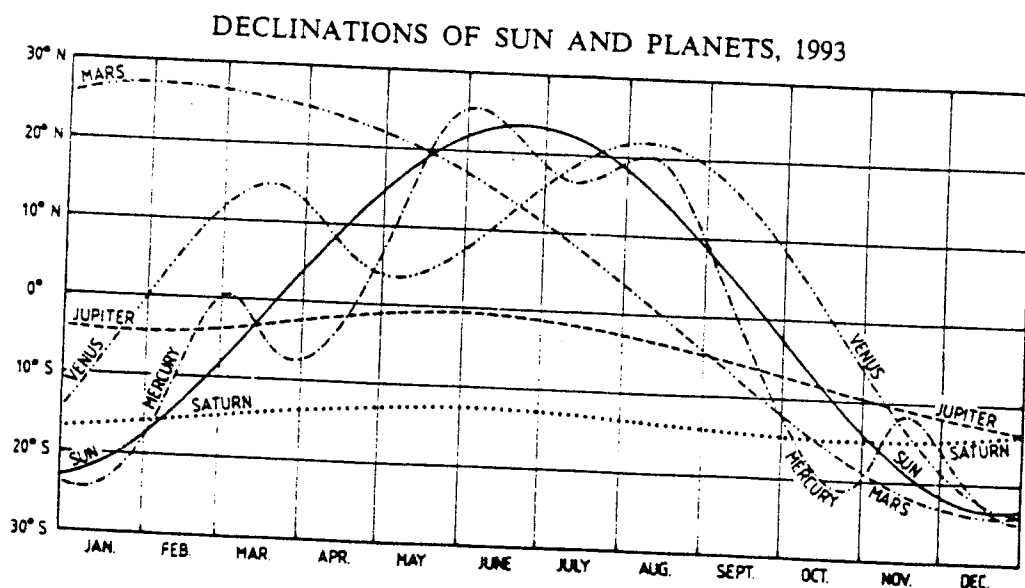
equator). When the planet crosses the celestial equator moving from north to south an "S" is noted by the degree.

We will be interested when any two planets are at the same degree regardless if both are north or both south of the equator or if one is north and the other is south. The aspect section denotes this occurrence as a parallel (11) when both are north or both south of the equator. The contra-parallel (H) sign indicates one is north and the other south of the equator, yet in the same declination degree.

Every planet has a declination degree listed for every day of the year as well as a longitude degree for every day of the year.

A graph from the yearly government publication, ASTRONOMICAL ALMANAC 1993 is included to show you a pictorial movement of the planets north and south of the equator. This picture is worth a thousand words. It is possible for you to construct the same graph from the information found in the declination section of the Ephemeris.

We have included declination graphs for several past years in the appendix for your perusal.



Looking at the graph lets you identify where the parallels occur—they are planet lines crossing each other. It will not help you identify the contra-parallel. This graph makes it easy to identify the time a planet is crossing the equator.

MOST IMPORTANT: This graph lets you know when a planet turns at maximum north or south declination. You can locate the exact time and day in the declination column. We find it very helpful to know when planets turn before reaching maximum north or south (retrograde periods).

Although it may take years for some planets to reach maximum declination, the Sun reaches both maximum north and south declination once each year, and the Moon once each month. As the Sun and Moon do not go retrograde they will not make any turns except at maximum declination.

The erratic path of the other planets as seen in the declination graph vary from year to year in length and range in declination degrees.

Can you identify the turns without a declination chart? The answer is YES, with a little observation.

Example: On 2-27-93 Mercury is on the equator at 0°N 6'

3-02-93 Mercury tops out at 0° 32'.

3-05-93 Mercury recrosses the equator at 0° 0' at 11:29 PM.

3-28-93 Mercury turns up at 7°32'.

4-01-93 Mercury is back on the equator and continues north until reaching its maximum north of 25° 35' on 6-3-93.

You can mark these dates in the Ephemeris, list them on a separate sheet, or include them on the monthly calendar.

Pluto, Uranus, and Neptune have been omitted from the declination graph. Their movement is nearly a straight line. You can pencil these in if you so desire. Pluto line starts at 4° S and ends at 5° S, moving only 1 degree south during the year. Neptune and Uranus are south of the equator at 20° and 21°, their paths are nearly identical in declination and longitude.

LATITUDE

Latitude is expressed in degrees and minutes north or south of the ecliptic. We have not included many latitude aspects in our study, but have included the Moon at maximum degrees and on the equator. Note that there is no latitude degree for the Sun as it is always at 0°.

THE 3 DIMENSIONAL SPHERE

Our explanation of the zodiac, declination, and latitude sections would not be complete without taking an example from the march 21, 1993 Ephemeris and plotting a 3 D simulation of the positions of various planets in the orbital sphere.

This diagram will hopefully pull everything explained earlier together and will bring a greater understanding of the Ephemeris.

We will not place all the planets on this diagram as we would like you to practice putting the others on yourself.

As you look at the diagram on the opposite page the celestial equator is the solid line and the ecliptic the dotted line. We have entered the signs along the ecliptic to help you plot the planets.

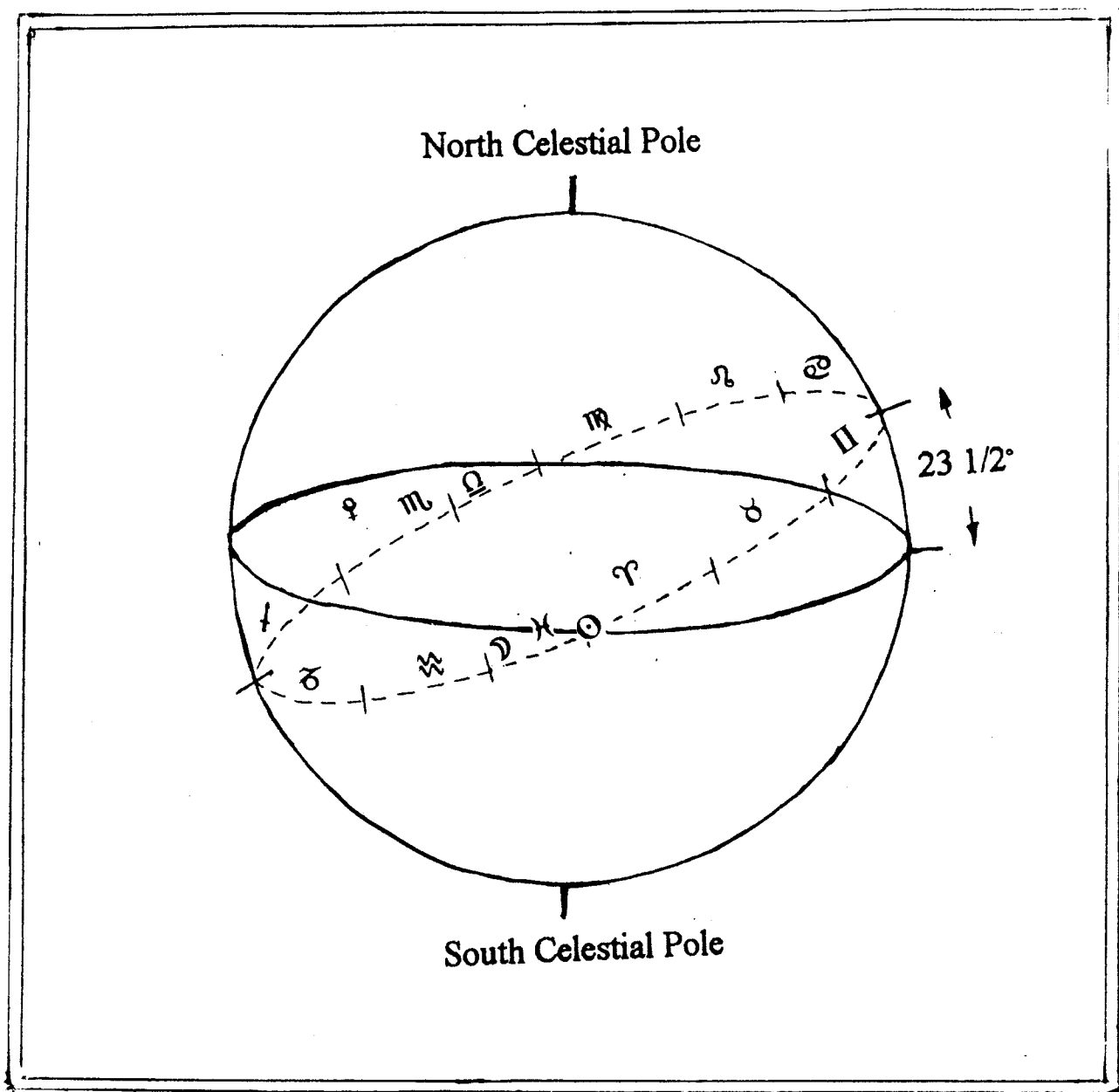
Let's take a look at Mar.21st data and see what the longitude, declination and latitude section tell us about the Sun, Moon and Pluto.

The Sun is at $0^{\circ} 23'$ Aries, and is therefore at the point where the equator and the ecliptic intersect each other. Looking at the declination column will verify that the Sun is $0^{\circ} 9'$ north of the equator. There is no latitude section for the Sun as it is always 0° latitude.

The moon is at $5^{\circ} 20'$ Pisces. The declination column gives its position as $4^{\circ} 58'$ south of the equator, and a latitude of $4^{\circ} 56'$ north of the ecliptic. Can you see where we have placed the Moon and why? Good!

Pluto gives us a good example to plot today. It is at $25^{\circ} 22'$ Scorpio. Please remember this is a 3 D view and as Scorpio is on the other side of the sphere we will have to count degrees from right to left (backwards).

The declination of Pluto is found to be $4^{\circ} 49'$ south of the equator and in latitude $14^{\circ} 42'$ north of the ecliptic. With this information we can pinpoint the position of Pluto exactly. Easy isn't it? Now practice on your own and see if you can position the rest of the planets on this date.



THE EPHEMERIS EXPLAINED

The Ephemeris that we have used for our study is the American Ephemeris published by A.C. S. Publications. We are now using the 1991-2000 Edition.

Thanks go to Astro-Communications Services Inc. P.O. Box 34487 San Diego, Ca. 92163 for permission to print a page from the American Ephemeris 1991-2000 copyright 1980. Anyone wishing to order the Ephemeris may write to the publisher or call 1-800-888-9983.

To utilize our book to the fullest extent we suggest you purchase this Ephemeris immediately if you do not own one. The price is very reasonable; about \$10.00. We would be lost without this book.

The first page of the Ephemeris is titled "Key to the Ephemeris". This page has been duplicated for your benefit and is on the following page. This page contains all the glyphs and signs and symbols necessary to utilize the information in the Ephemeris to its fullest extent.

Looking down the left hand column you find the various signs and glyphs that you must learn if you are going to be anything like proficient as we hope you will be.

Our previous detailed explanations and those in the future are to emphasize the importance of knowing and understanding the astrological signs and symbols. With a little study you will be able to read the Ephemeris as you would any book.

In the latter part of this section we will tell you how to translate the required information from the Ephemeris page so you can fill out a monthly calendar in minimal time.

As we look at the March 1993 page from the American Ephemeris 1991-2000 you will find it is divided into four sections.

1. Longitude
2. Declination and Latitude
3. Lunar
4. Daily Aspectarian

KEY TO THE EPHEMERIS

EPHEMERIDEN-SCHLÜSSEL

COMMENT COMPRENDRE L'ÉPHÉMÉRIDE

CLAVE PARA EL EFEMERIDES

Planets ☉ Sun ☾ Moon ♁ Moon's node ☿ Mercury ♀ Venus ♂ Mars ♃ Jupiter ♄ Saturn ♅ Uranus ♆ Neptune ♇ Pluto	Planeten ☉ Sonne ☾ Mond ♁ Knotenpunkt des Mondes ☿ Merkur ♀ Venus ♂ Mars ♃ Jupiter ♄ Saturn ♅ Uranus ♆ Neptun ♇ Pluto	Planètes ☉ Soleil ☾ Lune ♁ Le noeud lunaire ☿ Mercure ♀ Vénus ♂ Mars ♃ Jupiter ♄ Saturne ♅ Uranus ♆ Neptune ♇ Pluton	Los Planetas ☉ El Sol ☾ La luna ♁ El nodo lunar ☿ Mercurio ♀ Venus ♂ Marte ♃ Jupiter ♄ Saturno ♅ Urano ♆ Neptuno ♇ Pluton
Signs ♈ Aries ♉ Taurus ♊ Gemini ♋ Cancer ♌ Leo ♍ Virgo ♎ Libra ♏ Scorpio ♐ Sagittarius ♑ Capricorn ♒ Aquarius ♓ Pisces	Tierkreiszeichen ♈ Widder ♉ Stier ♊ Zwillinge ♋ Krebs ♌ Löwe ♍ Jungfrau ♎ Waage ♏ Skorpion ♐ Schütze ♑ Steinbock ♒ Wasserman ♓ Fische	Signes ♈ Bélier ♉ Taureau ♊ Gémeaux ♋ Cancer ♌ Lion ♍ Vierge ♎ Balance ♏ Scorpion ♐ Sagittaire ♑ Capricorne ♒ Verseau ♓ Poissons	Los Signos ♈ Aries ♉ Tauro ♊ Géminis ♋ Cáncer ♌ Leo ♍ Virgo ♎ Libra ♏ Escorpio ♐ Sagitario ♑ Capricornio ♒ Acuario ♓ Piscis
Major Aspects ♌ 0° conjunction ♌ 60° sextile ☐ 90° square Δ 120° trine ♌ 180° opposition	Wichtige Aspekte ♌ 0° Konjunktion ♌ 60° Sextiler ☐ 90° Quadratisch Δ 120° Trigon ♌ 180° Opposition	Aspects Majeurs ♌ 0° conjonction ♌ 60° sextil ☐ 90° carré Δ 120° trigone ♌ 180° opposition	Los aspectos mayores ♌ 0° la conjunción ♌ 60° el sextil ☐ 90° la cuadratura Δ 120° el trigono ♌ 180° la oposición
Minor Aspects ☐ 135° sesquare ⋈ 150° quincunx ⋈ 30° semisextile ⋈ 45° semisquare	Unwichtige Aspekte ☐ 135° Anderthalbquadratisch ⋈ 150° Quincunx ⋈ 30° Halbsextal ⋈ 45° Halbquadratisch	Aspects Mineurs ☐ 135° sesqui-carré ⋈ 150° quinconce ⋈ 30° semisextil ⋈ 45° semicarré	Los aspectos menores ☐ 135° la sequicuadratura ⋈ 150° el quinconce ⋈ 30° el semisextil ⋈ 45° la semicuadratura
Aspects in Declination parallel contrapallel	Aspekte in Deklination parallel Gegenparallel	Aspects en declination parallèle contreparallèle	Los aspectos en declination paralelo contraparelelo
D Direct R Retrograde SD Stationary going direct SR Stationary going retrograde ☉ Sun enters Aquarius	D Direkt R Rückläufig SD Stationär gleichläufig SR Stationär rückläufig ☉ Sonne tritt in Wassermann-Zeichen ein	D Direct R Rétrograde SD Stationnaire allant directement SR Stationnaire allant en retrogradant ☉ Le Soleil entre dans Aquarius	D Directo R Retrógrade SD Estacionario hacia directo SR Estacionario hacia retrógrado ☉ Sol entra en Acuario

DON Moon 0° Declination going South to North
90S Venus 0° Declination going North to South

Moon Phenomena

- new Moon
- ☾ first quarter
- full
- ☾ third quarter
- ☾ Sun eclipse
 - T = Total
 - P = Partial
 - A = Annular
- ☾ Moon eclipse
 - T = Total
 - P = Partial
 - A = Appulse

Monderscheinungen

- Neumond
- erstes Viertel
- Vollmond
- letztes Viertel
- Sonnenfinsternis
- Mondfinsternis

Phénomènes Lunaires

- nouvelle Lune
- premier quartier
- pleine Lune
- dernier quartier
- eclipse del Soleil
- eclipse de Lune

Fenómeno Lunar

- la luna nueva
- la creciente
- la luna llena
- la luna menguante
- el eclipse solar
- el eclipse lunar

Last major aspect before Moon enters new sign
 Letzter bedeutender Aspekt bevor Mond in neues Zeichen eintritt
 Dernier aspect primordial avant que la Lune n'entre dans un nouveau signe
 Ultimo aspecto mayor antes de que la luna entre en un signo nuevo

Moon apogee and perigee
 Apogäum und Perigäum des Mondes
 Apogee et perigee lunaires
 El perigeo y apogeo lunar

Maximum and 0 declination
 Maximum und Grad der Deklination
 Maximum et 0° de la declination
 La declinacion maxima y la de 0°

Maximum and 0° latitude
 Maximum und Grad der latitude
 Maximum et 0° de la latitude
 La latitud maxima y la de 0°

VOID OF COURSE ☾
 LOCH IN DER BAHN ☾
 VIDE D'ASPECT ☾
 VOID OF COURSE ☾

☾ PHENOMENA	VOID OF COURSE ☾	
	Last Aspect	☾ Ingress
Apogee Perigee	Last major aspect before Moon enters new sign	Moon enters new sign
Maximum and 0 declination		
Maximum and 0 latitude		
	● new Moon ☾ first quarter ○ full ☾ third quarter	☾ Sun eclipse ☾ Moon eclipse

☾ Ingress
 ☾ Eintritt
 ☾ Ingres
 ☾ el ingreso

Moon enters new sign
 Mond tritt in neues Zeichen ein
 La Lune entre dans un nouveau signe
 Luna entra en signo nuevo

Moon phases and eclipses
 Phases et éclipses lunaires
 Mondphasen und Eklipsen
 Las fases y los eclipses lunares

Sidereal Times are given for midnight (0h) Universal Time at 0° longitude (Greenwich).

All planetary positions are given for midnight (0h) Ephemeris Time except ☾ 12 Hour positions which are given for noon Ephemeris Time.

Aspect and Moon phenomena times are given in Ephemeris Time.

Sternzeiten sind für Null Uhr Mitternacht (0h) Universalzeit bei 0° geographische Länge (Greenwich) angegeben.

Alle Stellungen der Gestirne für 0 Uhr Mitternacht Ephemeriden-Zeit mit Ausnahme der ☾ 12-Stunden

Positionen, die für 12 Uhr mittags Ephemeriden-Zeit angegeben sind.

Aspekt-und Monderscheinungszeiten in Ephemeriden-Zeit angebe.

Temps Sidéraux donnés pour minuit (0h) Temps Universel a 0° de longitude (Greenwich).

Toutes les positions planétaires sont données pour minuit (0h) Temps Ephéméride, sauf pour les positions ☾ de 12 Heures indiquées pour midi, Temps Ephéméride.

Les heures des aspects et des phénomènes lunaires sont donnés en Temps Ephéméride.

El Tiempo sidereal dado es el de medianoche (0h) Tiempo Universal a 0° de longitude (en Greenwich).

Todas las posiciones planetarias son calculadas a la medianoche (0h) Tiempo de Efémérides, con la excepción de las posiciones ☾ de 12 horas calculadas al mediodia (0h) Tiempo de Efémérides.

La hora de los fenómenos de la luna y de los aspectos es dada en Tiempo de Efémérides.

LONGITUDE

DAY	SID. TIME	☉	☽	☿	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓
1 M	10 35 15	10M 25 0	21 41 10	5M 2 53	17 14 3	17 02 05	24M 7 7	17 58 4	9M 46 3	13M 132	22M 143	20M 53 9	20M 24 2	23M 31 2		
2 Tu	10 39 11	11 25 13	21 30 5	22 3 19	17 14 3	17 02 05	24M 7 7	17 58 4	9M 46 3	13M 132	22M 143	20M 53 9	20M 24 2	23M 31 2		
3 W	10 43 8	12 25 24	21 20 5	22 3 19	17 11 7	17 20 2	24M 7 7	17 58 4	9M 46 3	13M 132	22M 143	20M 53 9	20M 24 2	23M 31 2		
4 Th	10 47 4	13 25 32	21 10 5	22 3 19	17 11 7	17 20 2	24M 7 7	17 58 4	9M 46 3	13M 132	22M 143	20M 53 9	20M 24 2	23M 31 2		
5 F	10 51 1	14 25 38	21 0 5	22 3 19	17 8 5	17 18 5	22 3 19	17 58 4	9M 46 3	13M 132	22M 143	20M 53 9	20M 24 2	23M 31 2		
6 Sa	10 54 57	15 25 43	20 50 5	22 3 19	17 5 3	17 14 5	22 3 19	17 58 4	9M 46 3	13M 132	22M 143	20M 53 9	20M 24 2	23M 31 2		
7 Su	10 58 54	16 25 45	20 40 5	22 3 19	16 59 0	16 58 3	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
8 M	11 2 50	17 25 45	20 30 5	22 3 19	16 55 8	16 54 2	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
9 Tu	11 6 47	18 25 43	20 20 5	22 3 19	16 52 6	16 50 9	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
10 W	11 10 44	19 25 39	20 10 5	22 3 19	16 49 4	16 47 7	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
11 Th	11 14 40	20 25 34	20 0 5	22 3 19	16 46 2	16 44 5	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
12 F	11 18 37	21 25 27	19 50 5	22 3 19	16 43 0	16 41 3	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
13 Sa	11 22 33	22 25 18	19 40 5	22 3 19	16 39 9	16 38 2	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
14 Su	11 26 30	23 25 8	19 30 5	22 3 19	16 36 7	16 35 0	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
15 M	11 30 26	24 25 6	19 20 5	22 3 19	16 33 5	16 31 8	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
16 Tu	11 34 23	25 24 42	19 10 5	22 3 19	16 30 4	16 28 7	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
17 W	11 38 19	26 24 27	19 0 5	22 3 19	16 27 2	16 25 5	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
18 Th	11 42 16	27 24 9	18 50 5	22 3 19	16 24 0	16 22 3	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
19 F	11 46 12	28 23 50	18 40 5	22 3 19	16 20 8	16 19 1	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
20 Sa	11 50 9	29 23 30	18 30 5	22 3 19	16 17 6	16 15 9	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
21 Su	11 54 6	30 23 7	18 20 5	22 3 19	16 14 5	16 12 8	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
22 M	11 58 2	31 22 42	18 10 5	22 3 19	16 11 3	16 9 6	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
23 Tu	12 1 59	32 22 16	18 0 5	22 3 19	16 8 1	16 6 4	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
24 W	12 5 55	33 21 47	17 50 5	22 3 19	16 4 9	16 3 2	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
25 Th	12 9 52	34 21 16	17 40 5	22 3 19	16 1 8	16 0 1	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
26 F	12 13 48	35 20 44	17 30 5	22 3 19	15 58 6	15 56 9	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
27 Sa	12 17 45	36 20 3	17 20 5	22 3 19	15 55 4	15 53 7	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
28 Su	12 21 41	37 19 32	17 10 5	22 3 19	15 52 2	15 50 5	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
29 M	12 25 38	38 18 11	17 0 5	22 3 19	15 49 0	15 47 3	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
30 Tu	12 29 35	39 16 51	16 50 5	22 3 19	15 45 9	15 44 2	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		
31 W	12 33 31	40 15 27	16 40 5	22 3 19	15 42 7	15 41 0	20 39 8	19 38 4	10 52 2	12 37 9	23 56 0	21 8 9	20 33 5	25 30 1		

1st of Month Julian Day = 244947.5 Delta T 58.8° Obliquity 23°26'23" SVP 05M21'01" Galactic Center 26°45.3 Chiron 18Q57.2Rx

DECLINATION and LATITUDE

DAY	☉	☽	☿	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓
1 M	7S40	21N57	1N17	22N32	0M29	3M 3	12N 7	5N29	25N21	3N17	35S48	1N33	14S47	1S 4	
2 Tu	7 17	22 49	0 10	22 47	0 32	3 14	12 24	5 39	26 19	3 15	3 45	1 33	14 44	1 4	
3 W	6 54	22 26	0S60	21 45	0 31	3 23	12 41	5 49	26 16	3 14	3 43	1 33	14 42	1 4	
4 Th	6 31	20 44	2 8	19 23	0 25	3 30	12 57	5 58	26 14	3 12	3 41	1 33	14 40	1 4	
5 F	6 8	17 43	3 11	15 44	0 15	3 36	13 12	6 8	26 12	3 11	3 38	1 34	14 38	1 4	
6 Sa	5 45	13 30	4 4	11 2	0S 0	3 39	13 25	6 17	26 9	3 9	3 36	1 34	14 36	1 4	
7 Su	5 21	8 21	4 41	5 32	0 19	3 40	13 38	6 27	26 6	3 7	3 33	1 34	14 33	1 4	
8 M	4 58	2 37	4 59	0S21	0 42	3 40	13 50	6 36	26 4	3 6	3 30	1 34	14 31	1 4	
9 Tu	4 35	3518	4 55	0S21	1 7	3 37	14 11	6 45	26 1	3 4	3 28	1 34	14 29	1 5	
10 W	4 11	8 58	4 31	11 35	1 35	3 32	14 20	6 54	25 58	3 3	3 25	1 34	14 27	1 5	
11 Th	3 48	13 59	3 48	16 9	2 4	3 25	14 20	7 2	25 58	3 3	3 22	1 34	14 25	1 5	
12 F	3 24	18 2	2 51	19 37	2 34	3 17	14 27	7 10	25 55	3 2	3 20	1 35	14 23	1 5	
13 Sa	3 0	20 53	1 46	21 50	3 5	3 7	14 34	7 18	25 50	2 58	3 17	1 35	14 20	1 5	
14 Su	2 37	22 26	0 36	22 43	3 36	2 56	14 39	7 26	25 47	2 57	3 14	1 35	14 18	1 5	
15 M	2 13	22 40	0N33	22 20	4 5	2 43	14 42	7 33	25 44	2 55	3 11	1 35	14 16	1 5	
16 Tu	1 49	21 43	1 38	20 50	4 34	2 30	14 45	7 40	25 41	2 54	3 8	1 35	14 14	1 5	
17 W	1 26	19 42	2 37	18 22	5 1	2 15	14 46	7 46	25 38	2 52	3 5	1 35	14 12	1 6	
18 Th	1 2	16 51	3 28	15 10	5 27	2 1	14 45	7 52	25 34	2 51	3 2	1 35	14 10	1 6	
19 F	0 38	13 20	4 9	11 22	5 50	1 46	14 43	7 57	25 31	2 49	2 60	1 35	14 8	1 6	
20 Sa	0 15	9 19	4 38	7 10	6 11	1 31	14 40	8 2	25 28	2 48	2 57	1 35	14 6	1 6	
21 Su	ON 9	4 58	4 56	2 43	6 30	1 16	14 35	8 6	25 24	2 47	2 54	1 35	14 4	1 6	
22 M	0 33	0 27	5 0	1N50	6 46	1 1	14 28	8 9	25 21	2 45	2 51	1 36	14 2	1 6	
23 Tu	0 57	4N 5	4 52	6 19	6 60	0 46	14 20	8 11	25 17	2 44	2 48	1 36	13 60	1 6	
24 W	1 20	8 30	4 30	10 35	7 11	0 32	14 11	8 13	25 13	2 42	2 45	1 36	13 58	1 6	
25 Th	1 44	12 36	3 57	14 29	7 20	0 18	14 60	8 14	25 10	2 41	2 42	1 36	13 56	1 7	
26 F	2 7	16 13	3 12	17 48	7 26	0 4	14 47	8 14	25 6	2 40	2 38	1 36	13 54	1 7	
27 Sa	2 31	19 12	2 19	20 23	7 31	0S 9	13 34	8 13	25 2	2 38	2 35	1 36	13 52	1 7	
28 Su	2 54	21 20	1 18	22 1	7 32	0 22	13 18	8 11	24 58	2 37	2 32	1 36	13 50	1 7	
29 M	3 18	22 26	0 12	22 34	7 32	0 34	13 2	8 9	24 54	2 36	2 29	1 36	13 48	1 7	
30 Tu	3 41	22 24	0S56	21 56	7 29	0 46	12 44	8 8	24 50	2 35	2 26	1 36	13 46	1 7	
31 W	4N 4	21N 8	2S 3	20N 2	7S25	0S57	12N25	8N 1	24N45	2N33	2S23	1N36	13S44	1S 7	

DAILY ASPECTARIAN

1 M	☉☽ 0m34 ☽☿ 5 3 ☿♈ 5 15 ♈♉ 6 6 ♉♊ 1p=31 ♊♋ 3 48 ♋♌ 7 38	5 F ☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38	☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38	☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38	☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38	☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38	☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38	☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38	☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38	☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38	☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38	☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38	☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38	☽☿ 5m 5 ☿♈ 5 13 ♈♉ 4p=47 ♉♊ 6 16 ♊♋ 11 29 ♋♌ 7 38
2 T	☉☽ 5m21 ☽☿ 9 4 ☿♈ 10 0 ♈♉ 2p=29 ♉♊ 2 54 ♊♋ 6 16	6 S ☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16	☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16	☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16	☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16	☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16	☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16	☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16	☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16	☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16	☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16	☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16	☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16	☽☿ 5m21 ☿♈ 9 4 ♈♉ 10 0 ♉♊ 2p=29 ♊♋ 2 54 ♋♌ 6 16
3 W	☉☽ 0m40 ☽☿ 4 24 ☿♈ 1p=18 ♈♉ 5 21 ♉♊ 6 47 ♊♋ 8 17 ♋♌ 8 45	7 Su ☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45	☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45	☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45	☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45	☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45	☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45	☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45	☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45	☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45	☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45	☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45	☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45	☽☿ 0m40 ☿♈ 4 24 ♈♉ 1p=18 ♉♊ 5 21 ♊♋ 6 47 ♋♌ 8 17 ♌♍ 8 45
4 Th	☉☽ 0m55 ☽☿ 1 54 ☿♈ 11 26 ♈♉ 1p=49 ♉♊ 2 45 ♊♋ 5 11 ♋♌ 7 10 ♌♍ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14	☽☿ 0m55 ☿♈ 1 54 ♈♉ 11 26 ♉♊ 1p=49 ♊♋ 2 45 ♋♌ 5 11 ♌♍ 7 10 ♍♎ 10 14

THE LONGITUDE SECTION

This is the measurement along the ecliptic in terms of signs and degrees and is taken from the first point of the zodiac at 0° ♈ (Aries).

There are 15 columns in this section with the appropriate headings and planetary glyphs. We will be using all except the sidereal time, the two moon columns, and the mean node column.

In the longitude section you will find the sign a planet is in on a specific date, and its degree as measured along the ecliptic.

When a planet goes Retrograde or Direct will also be listed. You will also be able to note when planets are changing signs.

DECLINATION AND LATITUDE

The declination of a planet is the number of degrees it is above or below the equator (north or south).

The latitude column will tell you where a particular planet is above or below the ecliptic (north or south).

LUNAR SECTION

Please refer to the duplicated lunar phenomena page.

The first information given concerns perigee and apogee and this was explained earlier. The date, time and distance is listed in this section.

In the Max /0 declination column, you will find when the moon is crossing the equator and when it is at maximum declination north or south of it. When the moon crosses the equator you will see a 0 with the date and time of the occurrence. The same rules apply when the moon reaches maximum north or south.

The Max /0 latitude column is read similar to the above except that this column is based on the ecliptic.

In the moon phases column you will be given the date and times of a new, full and quarter moon. Also included in this column are the partial and total solar and lunar eclipses with dates and times.

Finally we come to the void of course section which is divided into two columns.

In the first column we find the time that the moon makes its last major aspect to a planet and in the second column the time that the moon enters a new sign (ingress). At this time the void of course period ends.

In our study the void of course section is not used, but you may one day want to research the effect on specific markets.

DAILY ASPECTARIAN SECTION

The aspectarian section is the combination of the other three sections giving the aspects and the time they occur.

The following kinds of information are included in this section, and can thus be used to verify your work in the previous three sections.

1. Planet ingress (Planet changing signs) is indicated by the planet glyph and the new sign symbol i.e. Mercury into Aries (☿♈).
2. Planets crossing the equator north or south, i.e. Mercury crossing the equator and moving south (☿♏).
3. Planets going Retrograde and Direct will be identified by the planet glyph and the letters SD or SR (Stationary Direct or Stationary Retrograde).
4. Parallels and contra -parallels are listed. Parallels indicate two planets in the same declination degree , both north or both south i.e. (♂♐♑). Contra-parallel is indicated when 2 planets are in the same declination degree with one north and the other south of the equator i.e. (♂♐♑).
5. The angles of 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, 135, 150 and 180 degrees between 2 planets will be listed with the appropriate symbols i.e. (☿☐♀).

PLEASE NOTE: THE EPHEMERIS DOES NOT INCLUDE ASPECTS TO THE NODE. YOU MUST LEARN HOW TO RECOGNIZE THESE ASPECTS WHEN THEY OCCUR.

Any time a planet crosses the ecliptic it is not entered in the aspectarian section, we believe this is due to the fact that the latitude section is not used sufficiently to warrant highlighting these occurrences.

DELL HOROSCOPE MAGAZINE

The Ephemeris explained section would not be complete without mentioning the Ephemeris section found in Dell Horoscope magazine. Using this magazine can save you time and confusion in computing the actual time of the various aspects.

Although we would not want to be without a 10 year edition of the A C S Ephemeris, neither would we want to be without Dell Horoscope which we class as a must for ease of use.

The format is very similar to A. C. S. Ephemeris, but we must clarify the specific differences so as not to cause any confusion.

On the following page we have duplicated a page from the March 1993 issue of the magazine. Many thanks to Dell Horoscope in allowing us to use a page from their magazine.

Anyone wishing to order this magazine should contact Horoscope, P.O. Box 53352, Boulder, Co 80322-3352 or phone 1-800-627-7577 for further information.

THE MAJOR DIFFERENCE IS THIS EPHEMERIS IS CALCULATED FOR NEW YORK TIME (E.S.T.) AND IS EASIER TO USE FOR THE U.S. MARKETS.

You will find that the longitude, declination and latitude sections are in the same format as that of the A .C. S. publication.

A column entitled planetary configuration contains some lunar phenomena and other planetary data. The moon void of course data is much more detailed and is found on a separate page.

The aspectarian section has been modified as it contains the time the aspects occur at E. S.T., and has been enlarged with a daily guidance section. Another difference that may be noted is that the number of aspects that occur daily will vary from the A.C.S. Ephemeris due to the time difference used in calculating .

In the longitude section you must be aware that Dell Horoscope is reporting the Mean Node degree and not the True Node. Unfortunately, you cannot use this information when completeing your Node aspects.

As we both analyzed the various Ephemerides available during our research we became concerned that beginners could be confused by the carryover of the Retrograde glyph at the top of the page. A problem could arise if you thought it was a carryover from a previous month and not a new aspect. Check to see that no planets have gone Retrograde during the first two days of the month. The Aspectarian section will give you this information.

Another plus for purchasing Dell Horoscope is the fine articles on Astrology that makes for interesting reading.

Need I say more!!

RAPHAEL'S ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS

Raphael's Ephemeris includes a larger number of angular aspects . Some of the earlier astrology books also included these.

You will find the 36° , the 72° , and the 144° listed. Note that 36 is $1/10$ of a circle, 72 is $1/5$, and 144 is $2/5$ th of a circle.

We have not done enough research to attest to their value, however as these are Gann numbers they may have merit.

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF LONGITUDE SECTION
March 1993 American Ephemeris page

- Column 1. Days of the month are listed consecutively. The day in the week is abbreviated so you recognize trading days and weekends.
- Column 2. Sidereal time (not used in our study). The sidereal time is given in minutes and hours and does indicate how far ahead it is of solar time
- Column 3. Sun. The first number is $10^{\circ} \text{♋} 25' 0''$. This gives us the degree, minutes and seconds of the Sun's longitude on Mar 1. Note the Sun moves approximately 1 degree per day. We will not be using the seconds and will only be concerned with the fact that the Sun is at $10^{\circ} 25' \text{♋}$

On Mar 21, the Sun has now changed signs and is at $0^{\circ} \text{♈} 23'$. It is rather unusual that other than the Moon the Sun is the only planet changing signs this month. On March 31, the Sun is now at $10^{\circ} \text{♈} 17'$ and lacks $8'$ of moving 30° this month.

- Column 4. This column gives the midnight position of the moon on Mar. 1, 1993. Note this is $2^{\circ} \text{♋} 41'$. Every $2 \frac{1}{2}$ days the moon will move into a new sign, making it possible to circle the earth in 27 to 29 days depending whether we use sidereal or solar time count. Between Mar 1 and Mar 29 the Moon has made one complete circle through the signs and has now returned to $12^{\circ} \text{♋} 8'$.
- Column 5. The position of the moon is given for noontime. As the moon moves approximately 13° per day you can estimate that the moon moves about $\frac{1}{2}$ a degree every 2 hours. If you are interested in using moon aspects a computer program is really essential for exact and fast calculations.

Column 6. Mean Node Ω . (Not used in Study) Since the Node is oscillating constantly, intercepting the earth's plane as it moves backward and forward the average motion of the Node is computed at approximately 3' per day. The mean Node is always Retrograde.

Column 7. The True Node Ω is reported in longitudinal degrees as are the other planets. The True Node position is recorded as $17^{\circ} \times 20$ on 3-01-93. This is $17^{\circ} 20'$ Sagittarius. The letter "D" is recorded to the right of the 20 on line 1. Yes, the Node went Direct on that day. Always look in the Node column of the previous month to make certain this is a new position.

Just a reminder that a Direct Node will be going counter clockwise and not clockwise.

On March 2 the Node changes position to Retrograde, staying Direct for only 1 day. This does happen occasionally.

On 3-14 we have a Node change to Direct which again lasts only one day.

On 3-15 the Node returns to Retrograde.

RECORD EVERY NODE TURN ON YOUR MONTHLY CALENDAR (details later).

Column 8. Mercury γ is at $24^{\circ} \times R7'$. It is Retrograde at $24^{\circ} 7'$ Pisces. The Retrograde position is carried forward from Feb. 27. Mercury will be retrograde until March 22. Notice the longitude degree has been decreasing and note that Mercury has been at 10 degrees for 8 days- 3 days before and 4 following it's going Direct. This is what is meant as Stationary. Some of you are bound to ask why the minute degree is smaller on the 23rd if the turn was the 22nd. It went below $10^{\circ} 18'$ on the 22nd.

Column 9. Venus ♀ is at 17° ♉ 54' on March 1. Venus is at 17° 54' Aries. Its speed is slowing as it will Retrograde on the 11th at 20° 1' ♉. For the remainder of the month it will be Retrograde and will have moved backward to 12° 47' ♉ on March 31

Column 10. Mars ♂ is found in Cancer at 9° 46' on March 1. This is listed as 9° ♊ 46'. By the end of the month Mars will have moved forward to 18° ♊ 0'. This is less than 9 degrees for the month.

Column 11. Jupiter ♃ is located in Libra at 13° 13'. Note that on March 1 it is also Retrograde as the heading indicates with 13° ♎ R 13'. When we examine the Ephemeris we find it has been Retrograde since Jan. 28. It will have moved backward to 9° 44' by March 31.

Column 12. Saturn ♄ is at 23° 14' Aquarius, and so it is listed as 23° ♒ 14' in the Ephemeris. During the month Saturn will move about 3 degrees to 26° 30'.

Column 13. Uranus ♅ is in Capricorn at 20° 53' and the listing for it on March 1 reads 20° ♐ 53'. Uranus will have moved only 1 degree in March and on the 31st it is 21° 53'.

Column 14. Neptune ♆ is another planet in Capricorn and it is at 20° 24'. Observe that it is listed as 20° ♐ 24'. It is just 29' from a conjunction with Uranus on March 1, but by 3-31 they are 53' apart as they move further apart from the conjunction of Feb. 2

Column 15. Pluto ♇ is in Scorpio at 24° 36'. The Ephemeris places it at 24° ♏ R 36'. It went Retrograde on February 28 and will Retrograde for some time.

In our study we are interested in recording the date that 2 or more planets reach the same degree in longitude, with the exception of the moon and the mean Node.

For the time of the actual occurrence we consult the aspect section to find the information. It will give the exact minute and hour.

Remember: The True Node aspects must be computed by hand as they are not in the aspect section. It is great if you have a computer program that can do this for you, but it requires only a few minutes at the beginning of the month to make a calendar which helps keep you informed of the aspects.

Declination Section Explanation of March 1993 Ephemeris page

The Sun on March 1 is south of the equator at $7^{\circ} 40'$. It will reach the equator on Mar 20th. The aspect section will indicate this phenomena on March 21 as 0 N 9 which informs us that the Sun moved $9'$ after crossing the equator on the 20th.

What aspects will the Sun be making with other planets? We would basically have to search the declination chart day by day to ascertain this. We could eyeball the Sun Mercury columns and find that on 3-13 that the Sun and Mercury are both at 3° South.. By scanning the aspect section we find that they are parallel on the 12th at 9 P.M.

Note that Jupiter is also at 3° South and has been all month. We must calculate when they were in the same degree. From observation of the minutes we can presume that it was on the 12th also. Checking the aspect section verifies this as occurring at 5 A.M.

Now look at the 1993 declination chart in the Appendix section and see how easy it is to spot the monthly parallels. When two planets cross each other in the declination chart they are parallel.

Drawing the Pluto line in at 4° shows us that the Sun line will cross the Pluto line and by checking the aspect section we find they are parallel on the 8th.

Mercury will be parallel Pluto on the 16th when both planets are at $4^{\circ} 53'$.

The contra-parallel are difficult to spot from the declination chart, but must be identified from the aspect section or by finding the two planets at the same degree and ascertaining that one is north and the other south of the equator. The contra-parallel of Venus and Saturn will occur on the 11th at 11:42 A.M.

On March 25th Venus and Saturn are again contra-parallel when Retrograde Venus crosses the 13 degree line.

The last contra-parallel is between the Sun and Jupiter on the 27th at 4:02 A.M. near the $2^{\circ} 34'$ intersection.

Latitude Section Explanation

The Ephemeris does not identify latitude aspects and we have not found a graphic presentation that was useful. We did not attempt to incorporate many latitude aspects in our study, but this is not to say that they are not valuable.

Moon Phenomena

The smallest section of the Ephemeris page is the Lunar phenomena section. Note it is divided into 5 sections.

- (1) Perigee is noted with a small "p" and the date and time it occurs which is the 8th of March.
Apogee is identified by a small "a" with date and time of occurrence which is the 21st of March. They will normally occur once a month.
- (2) The Max /0 declination identifies the moon on the equator and at the maximum positions north or south when the position is computed from the equator.
The moon is at 0° declination on the 8th and 22nd.
It is at maximum south on the 14th, and maximum north on the 2nd and 29th.

- (3) Max /0 Latitude section will show the moon at 0° latitude 3 times during March. This will be noted on the 2nd, 14th and 29th. The maximum degree south is the 8th and the maximum degree north is the 21st
- (4) The full moon is listed for the 8th, and the new moon for the 23rd. Three quarter moons are found to occur on the 1st, 15th and 31st.
- (5) The moon void of course has 2 columns. The first denotes the last major aspect made by the moon before it enters a new sign. The second column will give the new sign and time as it ends the void of course period.

Aspectarian Section

The aspectarian section is a compilation of the daily aspects. The number of daily aspects vary greatly. A small number is 2 and a large number is 14. A large percentage of the aspects involve the moon, and is it any wonder when the moon travels through a sign in 2 1/2 days!! It can make parallel and contra-parallels to each planet during this period.

Some may find it helpful to go through the aspect section and mark all the aspects omitting those involving the moon, and the 135 and 45 degree aspects. Your list of aspects will be quite a bit smaller.

BIRTHCHARTS

At the exact minute of a birth astrologers are able to cast a birth chart. The birthchart will be more accurate if the locality of the birth is known. Birthcharts can also be established for events such as setting up corporations, incorporation of towns and cities, stock exchanges, establishing new governments, company mergers as well as first trading date of stocks and commodities.

We have included a list of the birthcharts for the most traded futures contracts .

Several astrologers have alluded to the importance of the Node in their research and with this in mind we have pursued this facet of the birthchart.

Using the actual Node degree as found in the birthchart has given us extra insight and helps us in our daily trading decisions.

Note that soybeans futures first traded on October 5, 1936 at the Board of Trade In Chicago. The Node degree at 9:35 a. m. was found to be 27° 28' Sagittarius. In our soybean study we place great importance in knowing when planets reach the 27° 28' of the natal Node. We believe you will too.

When making your monthly calendar for other commodities you will need to use the Natal node for that specific commodity (see birthchart data).

We believe the birthcharts and natal node degree to be accurate, but are aware some discrepancies may exist.

We secured our list of birthcharts from A .C.S. Publications some years ago There are many more charts available which we have not listed such as the options, canola, barley, wheat on other exchanges, platinum, palladium, rice , shrimp and coffee.

Carol Mull has published a book of birthcharts of many of the stocks traded , entitled " Standard and Poors 500". Her address is Mull Publications, Box 11133, Indianapolis, In. 46201-0133. Please feel free to contact Carol about any charts you need for research purposes.

BIRTHCHARTS OF COMMODITIES
(Needed for Column 3)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Date First Trade</u>	<u>Sign and Node Degree</u>
Wheat	5-01-1884	Ari 22-11
Corn	7-14-1888	Leo 0-54
Oats	7-13-1888	Leo 0-53
Soybeans	10-05-36	Sag 27-27
Soymeal	8-29-51	Pis 9-51
Soy Oil	7-17-50	Ari 0-25
Orange Juice	10-26-66	Tau 16-12
Cocoa	10-01-25	Leo 2-32
Raw Sugar	9-28-70	Pis 2-38
Feeder Cattle	11-30-71	Aqu 7-11
Live Cattle	11-30-64	Gem 23-3
Live Hogs	2-28-66	Tau 28-53
Pork Bellies	9-18-61	Leo 26-52
Lumber	10-01-69	Pis 20-5
Treasury Bonds	8-22-77	Lib 16-18
Treasury Bills	1-06-76	Sco 20-0
S & P 500	4-21-82	Can 16-35
Copper	7-05-33	Aqu 29-37
Gold	12-31-74	Sag 10-01
Silver	6-15-31	Ari 11-48
Heating Oil	11-14-78	Vir 25-18
Unleaded Gas	12-03-84	Tau 27-24
Sugar # 11	12-16-14	Aqu 28-52
Heating Oil # 2	11-14-78	Vir 25-23
Coffee	3-07-1882	Sag 3-47
Currencies	5-16-72	Cap 27-56

(British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Deutschmark, French Franc,
Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, and Mexican Peso).

MONTHLY ASPECT CALENDAR

At the beginning of each month construct an aspect calendar for the commodity you wish to trade. You will find five columns which we believe are essential. Four of these will be applicable to any commodity, the fifth is calculated for the specific commodity you are trading.

Column 1. Date. Include weekends and holidays as a cluster of aspects can alert you to beware of a change in trend (CIT).

Column 2. Node Retrograde and Direct. In column 2 draw the Node symbol Ω with and R or D each time the Node changes direction. (found in True Node column of Ephemeris)

Column 3. Current planets aspecting the Natal node (CP to NN—current to Natal). You must know the Node degree for the specific commodity you wish to trade. It can be located on the Birthchart page in column 3 (Sign and Node Degree) Place the degree number at the top of column 3 and when any planet reaches this degree number indicate this with the planet glyph and the degree number as in this example on your calendar. For soybeans- $\odot 27^\circ$ on correct date indicates the Sun is aspecting the Natal Node.

Planets at same degree of longitude as True Node on contract's birthchart regardless of sign.

Column 4. This column involves a Node aspect also. This aspect is the one mentioned several times in previous pages and it is the one you must calculate yourself. You must scan the Ephemeris page to find when any planet is at the same degree as the Node. We will refer to this as CN to CP.(current Node aspecting the current planet). The signs they are in is not important because when they are in the same degree they will be making some 30° aspect. Enter as Node Planet ($\Omega \odot$ --Node Planet-same degree).

Planets at same degree of longitude as current True Node longitude regardless of sign.

Column 5. Observe when a planet changes signs during the month and enter the planet symbol at the correct date. Do this regardless of whether the planet is moving forward or Retrograde. The actual time and date will be found in the aspectarian section.

Column 6. Record any planet going Retrograde or Direct with the proper glyph and the D or R.

COMMENT:

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO COMPUTE ANYMORE THAN THESE FIVE COLUMNS. THIS WORK WILL STAND ON ITS OWN AND YOU CAN MAKE GOOD TRADING DECISIONS BASED ON THEM ALONE.

COLUMNS 7, 8 AND 9 WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH AN ADDED INSIGHT WHICH WE FEEL IS WELL WORTH THE EXTRA EFFORT REQUIRED TO COMPLETE.

Column 7. Planetary parallels. This information is found in the aspectarian section as parallels and contra-parallels. Record parallels between planets only. We do not use moon parallels or contra-parallels as they occur too often.

Column 8. Moon phenomena. You can include any of the five moon phases which interest you in this column. The Moon on the equator and it's maximum degree turns have been of interest to us. Solar and lunar eclipses should also be included.

Column 9. Aspects. We record the day that two planets are in the same degree. You will find the conjunctions σ , semi-square \searrow , sextile $*$, square \square , trine \triangle , quinquinx \times , and opposition \oslash which we take note of.

We never make a decision on one aspect alone, but use it to reinforce our thinking from the major 5 columns.

On the following page we have included a blank aspect calendar worksheet, and another in the appendix for duplication purposes..

MONTHLY ASPECT CALENDAR

[illegible]

MONTHLY CALENDAR ASPECT ANALYSIS

You have made your monthly aspect calendar and we are now going to show you how to use it.

Let us walk you through the process that we use. Cover up the second section of the page so that only the first five columns are visible on the January 1993 aspect page. (refer to charts on pages 56 and 61)

JANUARY MONTHLY ASPECT ANALYSIS. Note the days that have more than 1 aspect listed. You find Jan 1 has 2 aspects and Jan. 19 has three. Star the 19th as a probable CIT (change in trend) day. The 1st is a holiday and so we can dismiss it.

Soybeans have traded lower since December 28th and on Jan 4 they have a gap opening. On the 5th we have a Node change and a CIT.

On the 14th and 15th we have a Node change and how does the market react? On the 14th a 4 month high is made, but we get a quick pull back on the 15th.

We have been expecting a CIT on the 19th, and as this is another new high we are not disappointed.

Looking at the remainder of aspects for January we see nothing that alerts us to a CIT. The decline in price is gradual the rest for the month.

Uncover the second half of your columns. The 2 parallels and the two moon aspects on the 19th reinforce our thinking that the 19th would be the most important date in the month. Do you agree? Short term trends can be any length, but we expect the intermediate turns to be at least 20 cents. The Node is going Direct on Saturday, the 30th, but this does not stop the decline.

FEBRUARY MONTHLY ASPECT ANALYSIS. With 3 aspects on the second you would have been looking for a CIT as the market had been down since the 19th of Jan. A buy here would more than likely have ended in a small loss as the market moved only slightly higher in your favor the next day and then began to trade lower. When the beans failed to hold the low of Feb. 1, it would indicate there is more on the down side.

February 8 stands out as red flag day. Three planets are making aspects with the current Node. Bingo!! A new 15 day low is made and

and with the other aspects listed we should expect this low to hold. Note the parallel, 2 moon aspects, but more importantly the Sun, Neptune and Uranus aspecting each other as well as aspecting the Node. Powerful! Very Powerful!!

Feb 15th had 2 aspects, which we ignore as this was a holiday. The gap down on the 22nd was not signalled in the major aspects column; however, the moon aspects and the parallel may have contributed to this. The trend is still up as we are having higher bottoms, and the month closes on its high. The remainder of the month looks rather quiet from the number of aspects in our calendar. Beans start to move up and regain some of the loss suffered in January.

MARCH MONTHLY ASPECT ANALYSIS. There are 2 aspects on the 1st and 22nd.. Sometimes when we have 3 or more aspects within a 2 day period as we do on the 1st and 2nd we circle the three and consider it as one signal. We refer to this as a cluster and many times get a CIT as we did on the 2nd. Note there was a 20 cent range from the 2-08 low.

The 13th and 14th have the Node Direct and Retrograde and again this is a signal to watch. Your swing chart also indicates a double bottom on the 12th and 15th.

Was the 22nd important for a CIT. Yes, but only for a minor turn as there was not a 20 cent correction. Beans end a little higher for the month.

APRIL MONTHLY ASPECT ANALYSIS. April 1 has a gap-up high that holds for the month. Although there was only Mercury aspecting the Node in the first five columns take special note that Venus, the ruler of soybeans, was conjuncting the Sun.

We must be alert to watch for action on the 13th as we have 2 aspects. This is the fourth attempt to break through the 604 area. It fails. Have you ever heard of an unwritten rule that infers that the price must go through on the fourth attempt or there will be a price reversal?

The down movement starts on the 13th and lasts until the 22nd, when we have 3 aspects. Two planets in the R and D column and the Sun Node aspect. There is a confluence of planets on the 22nd and 23rd, with some occurring over the weekend which may effect the price.

The low on the 29th is accompanied by the Node going retrograde.

MAY MONTHLY ASPECT ANALYSIS . The upturn started with Mercury at 27° on Sunday May 2, and Mercury changing signs on the 3rd.

Note the 21st has 3 aspects. Yes, there is a possible sell signal. We have had a 20 cent run from the April 29 low . The May 26th turn culminated a 26 cent upmove without any signals in our five major columns.

When you cannot find a clue for a turn in the calendar such as the one on May 26th, is there some other explanation we should look for? There was an eclipse on the 21st, and perhaps the turn was the result of a moon aspect which we have not yet researched. Then again, the fact may be there is much higher prices to come.

We are not inferring that you can predict every turn in the market or that you will be able to use all the signals to your advantage. You must do your homework and try to get a " feel" for the market you are trading. We believe that keeping up-to-date charts are essential.

**HAVE PATIENCE AND WAIT FOR THE ASPECTS TO
CONFIRM YOUR OWN ANALYSIS. IF IN ANY DOUBT KEEP OUT
OF THE MARKET AND WAIT FOR THE NEXT SET-UP OF PLANETS
TO OCCUR.**

SOYBEAN CALENDAR JANUARY 1993

Date	RD	C-N 27	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	Aspects			
1-1	RD	27								
1-2										
1-3										
1-4										
1-5	RD									
1-6										
1-7										
1-8										
1-9										
1-10										
1-11										
1-12										
1-13										
1-14	RD									
1-15	RD									
1-16										
1-17										
1-18										
1-19	RD	27								
1-20										
1-21										
1-22										
1-23										
1-24										
1-25										
1-26										
1-27										
1-28										
1-29										
1-30	RD									
1-31										

SOYBEAN CALENDAR FEBRUARY 1993

Date	ᑭ R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	ᐅ	Aspects			
2-1						ᑕ11ᑭ		ᑭᑭᑭ			
2-2	ᑭᑭ		ᑭᑭ	ᑭ		ᑭ11ᑭ	ᐅ MD	ᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭ ᑕΔᑭ			
2-3											
2-4											
2-5								ᑭᑭᑭ			
2-6						ᑕ11ᑭ	0				
2-7				ᑭ							
2-8			ᑕᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭ			ᑭ11ᑭ	ᐅ OD ᐅ ML	ᑕᑭᑭᑭ			
2-9									ᑕᑭᑭ		
2-10						ᑭᑭᑭ					
2-11											
2-12								ᑭᑭᑭᑭ			
2-13	ᑭᑭ										
2-14								ᑕᑭᑭ			
2-15	ᑭᑭ				ᑕᑭᑭ	ᑭᑭᑭ	ᐅ MD ᐅ OL				
2-16		ᑕᑭᑭ						ᑭᑭᑭ			
2-17						ᑭ11ᑭ					
2-18				ᑕ		ᑭ11ᑭ					
2-19			ᑭᑭ								
2-20								ᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭ			
2-21								ᑭᑭᑭ			
2-22						ᑕᑭᑭ	ᐅ OD ᐅ ML				
2-23								ᑭᑭᑭ			
2-24											
2-25											
2-26					ᑭᑭ			ᑭ ON			
2-27			ᑭᑭ								
2-28								ᑕΔᑭ			

SOYBEAN CALENDAR MARCH 1993

Date	RD	C-N 27	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	Aspects			
3-1	RD		Q				MD OL			
3-2	RA							DT		
3-3								DT		
3-4								DT		
3-5										
3-6										
3-7			Q							
3-8										
3-9										
3-10			Q							
3-11										
3-12										
3-13										
3-14	RD									
3-15	RA									
3-16										
3-17		DT								
3-18										
3-19										
3-20										
3-21										
3-22			Q							
3-23										
3-24										
3-25										
3-26										
3-27			Q							
3-28										
3-29	RD									
3-30	RA									
3-31			Q							

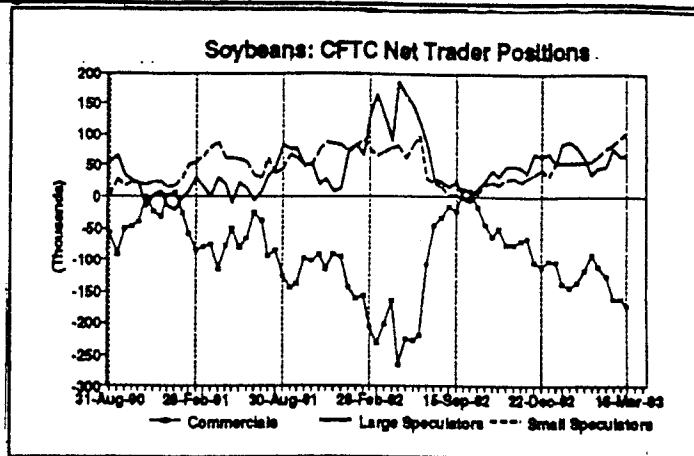
SOYBEAN CALENDAR APRIL 1993

Date	♂ R D	C-N 27	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	♂	Aspects			
4-1			♂♂			♂H♀		♂♂♀	♂♂		
4-2											
4-3			♂♂								
4-4							♂OD				
4-5		♂27				♂H♀		♀2			
4-6							0				
4-7								♂♂			
4-8								♂♂♂♂			
4-9								♂♂			
4-10	♂D					♂11♀	♂OL	♂♂	♂♂		
4-11						♂11♀	♂MD	♂♀			
4-12								♂♂			
4-13	♂A	♂27						♂♂	♂♂		
4-14								♂♀			
4-15		♂27		♂							
4-16								♂♀			
4-17		♂27				♂112					
4-18							♂OD	♂♂	♂♂♀		
4-19											
4-20				♂				♂2	♂OD		
4-21											
4-22		♂27			♂♂♂D	♂H2		♂♀			
4-23		♂27	♂♂								
4-24			♂♂			♂H♀ ♂H♂					
4-25	♂D						♂MD♂OL	♂♂			
4-26					♂♂	♂11♀ ♂H♀					
4-27											
4-28				♂		♂♂H♂					
4-29	♂A							♂♂♂	♂♂♂		
4-30								♂♀			

SOYBEAN CALENDAR MAY 1993

Date	☾ R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	☾	Aspects			
5-1			☾☾				☾ _{ML}				
5-2		☿27°					☾ _{OD}				
5-3				☿				♀♂	☿♂		
5-4								☿♂			
5-5						♂ _H ☿		☿♂			
5-6								♀♂			
5-7	☾ _D					☿ _H ♂		☿♀			
5-8								♂♂			
5-9											
5-10			☿☾				☾ _{OL} ☾ _{MD}				
5-11								♂☿			
5-12								♂♂			
5-13	☾☿						♀ _{OL}				
5-14							♀ _{OL}	♂♀	☿♂☿		
5-15						♀ _H ♀ ☿♂♀		♂♂☿			
5-16						♂ ₁₁ ☿ ☿ ₁₁ ♂					
5-17		☿27°				♂ ₁₁ ♂					
5-18		♂27°		☿		☿ _H ☿		☿♂			
5-19											
5-20						☿ ₁₁ ♂		♀♂	♂♂		
5-21	☾ _D		♂☾	♂♂			Eclipse				
5-22							☾ _{MD} ☾ _{OL}				
5-23											
5-24			♂☿☾					☿♂			
5-25								♂♂♂			
5-26						♂ _H ☿		♂♂♂	♀♂☿		
5-27								☿☿♂♂21°			
5-28	☾☿						☾ _{OL}	☿☿20°	♀♂		
5-29							☾ _{MD}	☿♀			
5-30								♀♀			

This page is from the March 5th Brock Report. We thank Richard A. Brock and Associates for giving us permission to print a page from The Brock Report. We find the charts very useful, the technical indicators helpful, the Net traders position informative, and the articles pertinent on production, sales, weather, crop reports, and seasonality. Subscription Inquiries to Brock Associates, 2050 West Good Hope Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53209 Tel 1-800-558-3431.



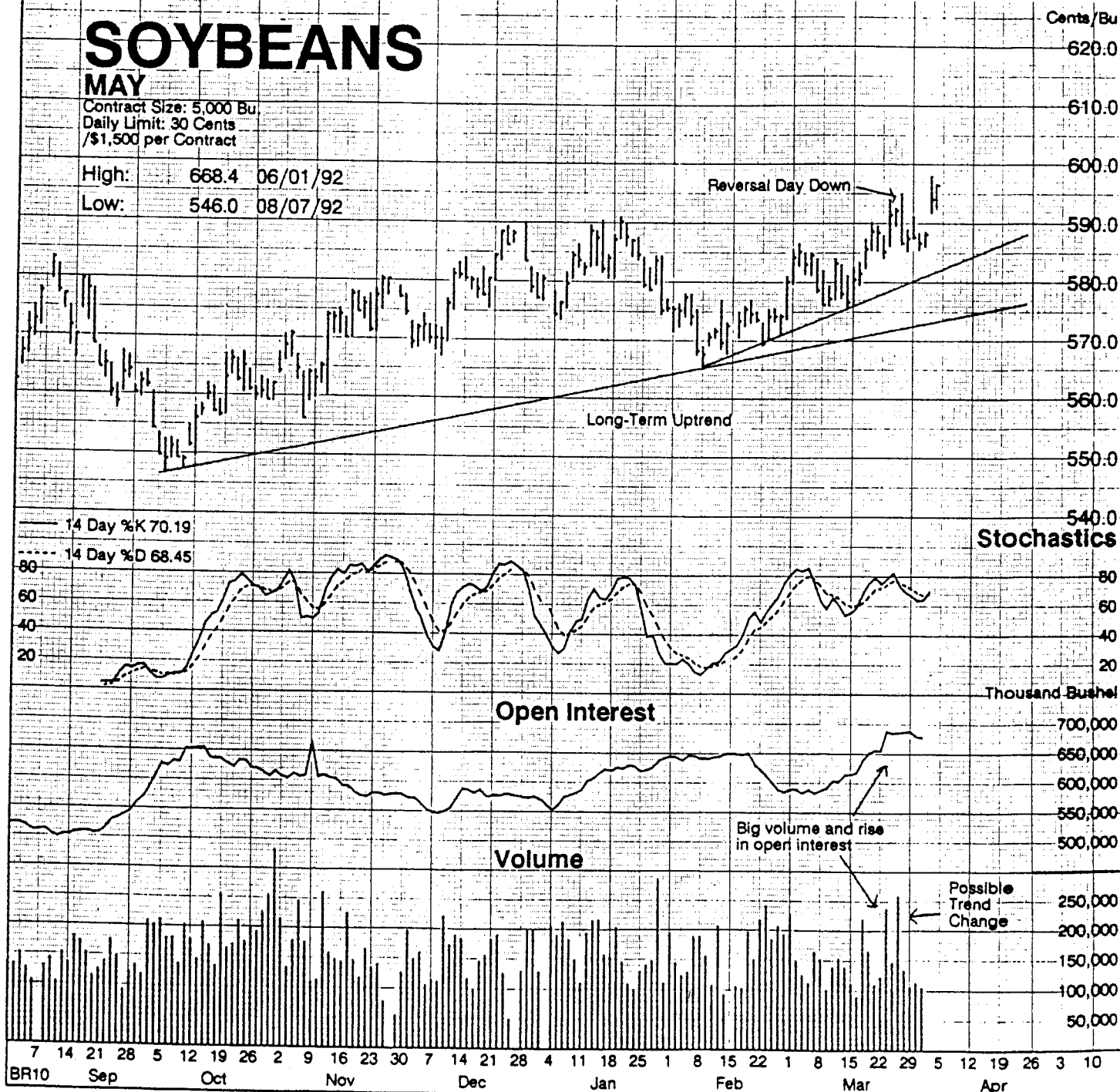
SOYBEANS

MAY

Contract Size: 5,000 Bu.
Daily Limit: 30 Cents
/\$1,500 per Contract

High: 668.4 06/01/92

Low: 546.0 08/07/92



RECORD OF DAILY PRICES

Our analysis is best used in conjunction with commercial bar charts or your own bar charts. A good example can be found on the previous page.

For our daily analysis we use charts from the weekly Brock Report. Thanks to the Richard A. Brock and Associates for permission to duplicate two pages from their reports. Their address is 2050 West Good Hope Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53209.

From these daily bar charts we can construct swing charts of various ranges. For our historical study, we used swings of approximately 20 cents, taken from highs and lows only. The number of swings will vary with the size of the range used. Basically, a very small swing chart would catch nearly all turns, but would be unweildy to construct and use.

The chart we find most informative includes the lowest low in a series and the highest high in a series.

For an intermediate swing chart in soybeans we look for swings in the 20 cent range. The range in the long term swing charts will vary with the volatility and the long term price action.

Observe and experiment to establish what a suitable intermediate swing would be for the commodity you wish to trade. There is no fixed range which you must use. Be flexible!

On the following page is a chart from the June 21st edition of the Brock Report showing a daily bar chart for July Soybeans. For illustrative purposes only we have duplicated this chart 3 times in order that we could show you some variations of swing charts one could construct. (A) is an example of a short term swing chart. (B) is an example of an intermediate swing chart, and (C) a long term swing chart.

SOYBEANS

JULY

High: 671.0 06/01/92

Low: 551.0 08/07/92

Contract Size: 5,000 Bu.
Daily Limit: 30 Cents
\$1,500 per Contract

Cents/Bu

640.0

630.0

620.0

610.0

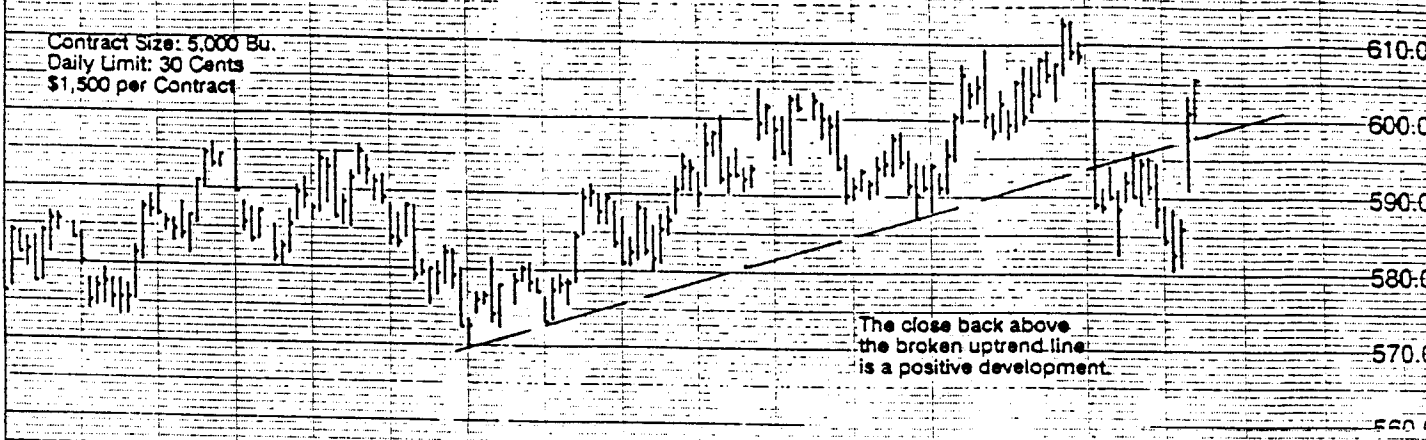
600.0

590.0

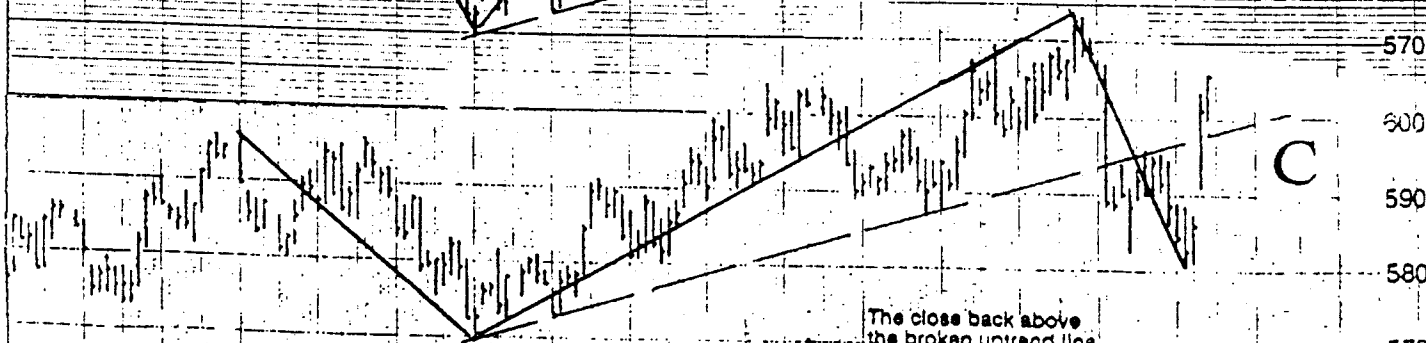
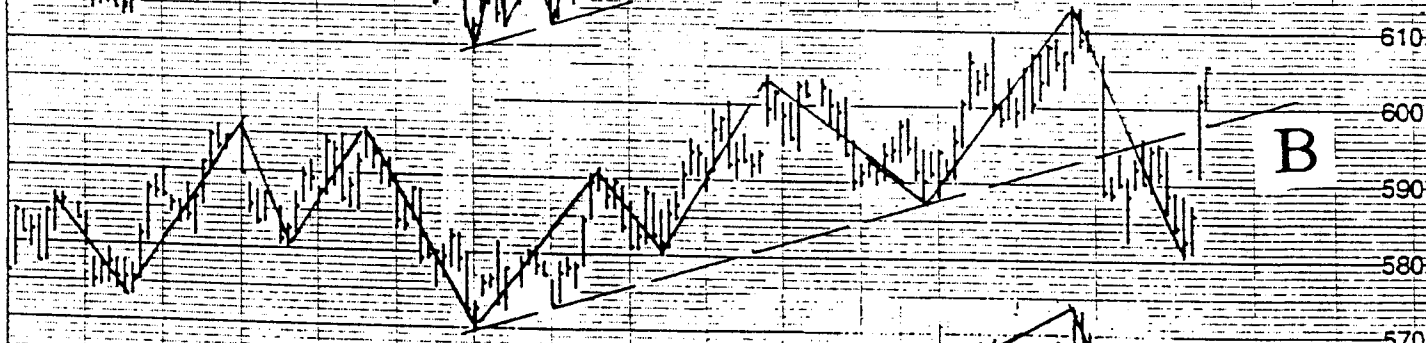
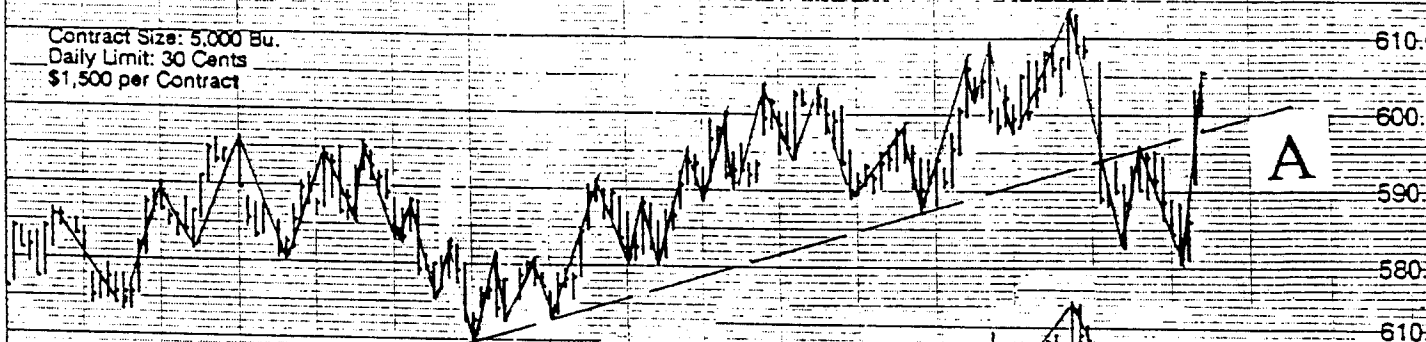
580.0

570.0

560.0



Contract Size: 5,000 Bu.
Daily Limit: 30 Cents
\$1,500 per Contract



23 30 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26
BR10 Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The historical research involves 21 years of November Soybeans. We have attempted to include a cross section of other futures contracts to demonstrate the fact that using the astro calendar will be of value in predicting market turns for them also.

In our presentation we have included a swing chart based on a period of approximately the last 12 months of the contract.

On the page opposite the swing chart we have tabulated the various astrological aspects which occurred on the various highs and lows.

Any omissions are unintentional, and we have tried to portray the data as accurately as possible.

We feel confident that the more you study the data in this section the more you will be aware of its merit, and hope you will be able to incorporate it into your trading plan..

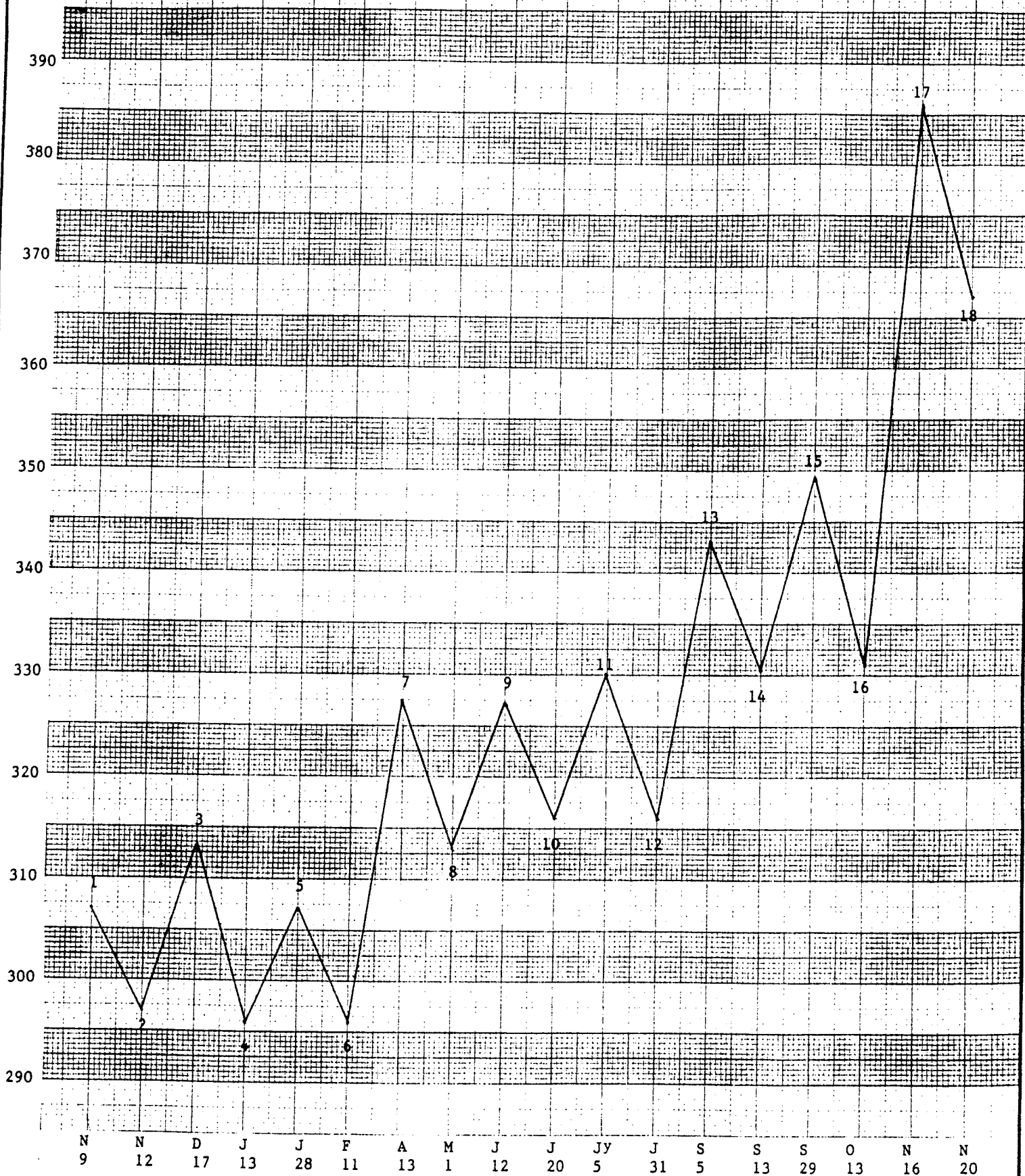
Special Note: Some soybean traders may be aware that the present November bean contract did not come on the board until July 7, 1947 when it replaced the December contract of 1936.

We have not used the July birthdate in our study due to the fact that the majority of contracts would have the 10-05-36 birthdate.

The Node is at 1 degree on July 7, 1947 and as we include planets changing signs we would be including this variable into our study.

Soybeans

November 1972



NOVEMBER BEANS 1972

No	Turn date	♈ R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	☾	Aspects			
1	11-9				♈		♀114	☾OL	♈♀1°	♀♈54°	♈♀	♈15°
2	11-12			♀♀♈				☾OD ●	♀♀8°	♈♈2°		
3	12-17							☾MD	♀♈23°	♈♈24°	♈♀1°	
4	1-13		♀27		♀		♀11♀	☾MD	♈225°			
5	1-28	♈	227	♈♈				Eclipse				
6	2-11			♈♈	♈			☾MD	♈♀0°	♀♀1°		
7	4-13					♈D		☾ML ●	♈♀4°	♀28°	♈♀3°	
8	5-1			♀♈				☾MD	♀♈15°			
9	6-12	♈D			♀♀		♀11♈♈11♀ ♈11♈♀114 ♈142	☾MD ☾OL ●	♀♀29°			
10	6-20	♈	♈27	♈♈		♈D		☾ML	♈♀25°	2♀3°		
11	7-5	♈					♀11♀	☾ML	♈♈514°	♀22°	♈♀3°	
12	7-31	♈D		♀♈	♀				♀♈♈			
13	9-5		♀27	♀♈	♀				♈♈♈	♀228°		
14	9-13	♈D							♈520°	♀♈16°		
15	9-29	♈D		♀♈	♈			☾MD	♈240°			
16	10-13			♈♈				☾MD	♈520°	♀♈8°	♈♈18°	
17	11-16	♈		♀♈♈	♈	♈		☾OD				

In 1972 , November beans had less than a \$ move, yet the turns occur with the same aspects with the exception being the size of the range which is considerably smaller. This year a 10 cent turn would be considered the norm.

50% of the turns involved the Node turning Retrograde or Direct. Planets transiting the current Node degree was noted in 10 of the 17 turns, and planets transiting the Natal Node degree were found in 4 turns.

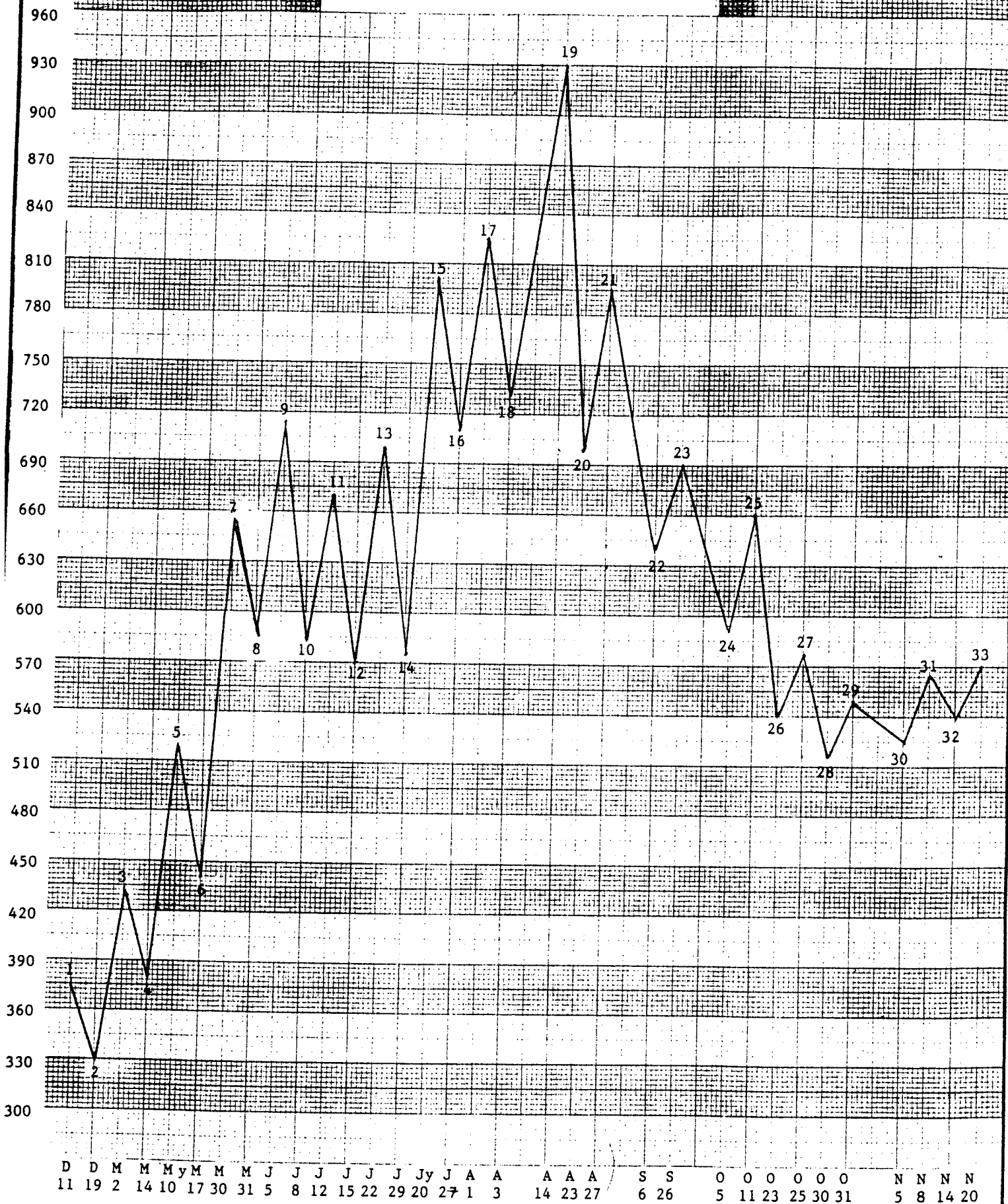
Planets changing signs are deemed important as they appear in 1/2 of the turns, and 3 turns had two planets changing signs at the time.

The Dec. 17, 1971 turn was an exception, as none of the 5 major aspects were involved. However, there was 3 planets within 1 degree of orb.

There are some researchers who find that turns may occur when a planet is at 1° Saturn and Pluto were at 1° on that date.

Soybeans

November 1973

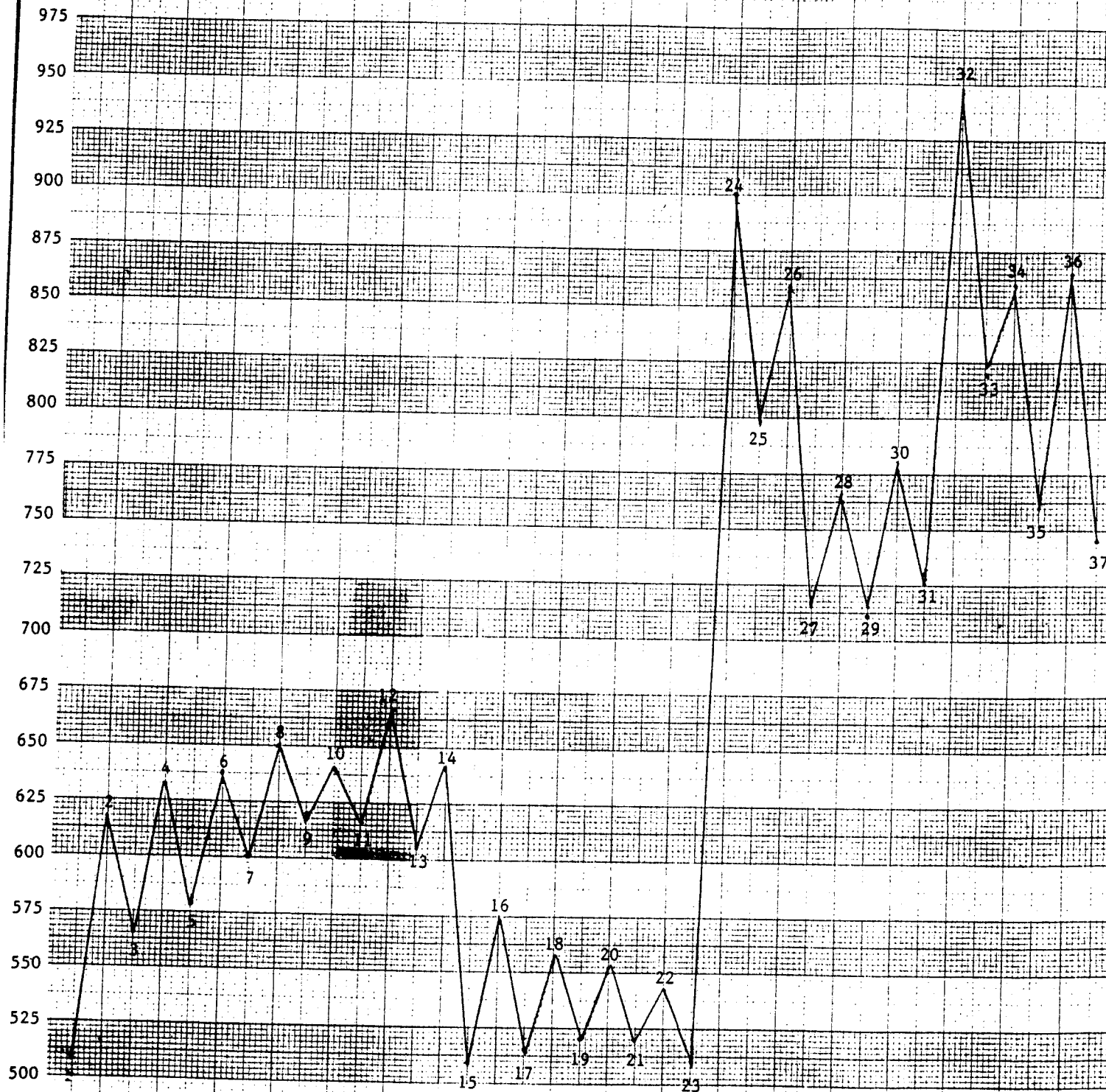


NOVEMBER BEANS 1973

No	Turn date	Ω R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	☽	Aspects			
1	12-11		☿27°	♂♂♂			♀110°		♂♀20°			
2	12-19		♂27°	♂♂	♀			☽ MD ○	♂♂22°			
3	3-2	ΩA	☿27°						♂♂11°			
4	3-14	ΩA		♂♂					♂♂♂22°	2♀3°		
5	5-10	ΩA	♀27°	♂♂			♂H♂ ♂H2		♂♂♂19°	♂♀1°		
6	5-17		♂27°					○	♂♀♂♂	♂♂19°		
7	5-30			♂♂		2A			♂♂19°	♀♂♂21°		
8	5-31								♀♂♂♂22°			
9	6-5				♀				♂♂19°			
10	6-8	ΩA		♂♂					♀♀1°			
11	6-12			♀♂		♀ D			♂♂19°			
12	6-15							☽ MD Ec	♀211°	♂♂24°		
13	6-22				♂♂			☽ OD	♀♂18°			
14	6-29	Ω D	♀27°	♂♂	♀			Ec ☽ MD	♂♀5°	♀♀1°		
15	7-20		♂♂27°					☽ OD	♂♂♂			
16	7-27	ΩA		2♂			♂H2	☽ OL	♂♀♀3°			
17	8-1			♀2♂	♂		♂11♀	☽ OD	♀♂8°			
18	8-3						○		♂♀10°			
19	8-14				♂				♀♂1°	♂♂20°		
20	8-23	ΩA			♂				2♀♀♂4°			
21	8-27		☿27°				♂11♂	●	♀♂23°			
22	9-6	ΩA					♂11♀	☽ MD ☽ OL ●	♀♂21°	2♂♀3°		
23	9-26			♂♂				☽ OD ☽ ML	♂♀4°			
24	10-5			♀2♂					♂♀4°			
25	10-11			♀♂	♀			☽ ML ○	2♀4°			
26	10-23			♂♂	♂			☽ OD ☽ ML	♀♀5°	♀♂23°		
27	10-25							●	♂♂1°	♀♀5°		
28	10-30	Ω D		♂♂	♂	♀A		☽ MD ☽ OL	♂♀6°			
29	10-31		♂♂27°	♂♂				☽ OL	♀♂24°			
30	11-5		♂♂27°	♀♂	♀			☽ OD	2♂4°	♂♂24°		
31	11-8		♂♂27°					☽ ML	2♂4°			
32	11-14	Ω D						☽ OL	2♀5°			

Soybeans

November 1974



N N N D D J J J J F F F M M A A M M M M J Jy J A A A A A S S O O O N N
 5 26 28 5 17 8 9 21 29 11 14 26 6 13 8 26 7 16 21 29 11 9 11 1 6 7 21 23 28 13 19 4 17 22 28 11 19

NOVEMBER BEANS 1974

No	Turn date	Ω R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	∇	Aspects			
1	11-5		♂ 27°	♀ Ω	♀			∇ OD	2 54°	♀ 824°		
2	11-26	Ω D				♂ D		∇ MD ∇ OL	2 47°	♂ 825°	♂ 53°	
3	11-28	Ω D						∇ OL	♂ 825°	2 47°		
4	12-5		♀ 27°	♀ Ω			♂ H 5°	∇ ML	2 0° 25°			
5	12-17	Ω R	♂ 27°				♀ 11 4°	∇ OD ∇ ML	○ ♀ 9°			
6	1-8	Ω R	♂ 27°		5°		♀ 11 0°	∇ OL				
7	1-9		♂ 27°			♀ R			♀ 0°			
8	1-21	Ω R	♂ 27°		♂		♂ 11 8°	∇ OL				
9	1-29		♂ 27°	♂ Ω	♀		♀ 11 2°		Ω 27°	♂ 49°	♀ 221°	
10	2-11		♂ 27°	♂ Ω ♀					♀ 49°			
11	2-14	Ω D	♂ 27°			♀ R D	♂ 11 4°	∇ MD				
12	2-26		2 5 827°						♂ 9° 28°			
13	3-6		♂ 8 27°				♀ 11 8°		♀ 0° 3°			
14	3-13		♂ 8 27°			♀ R			♀ 0° 7°			
15	4-8				♀							
16	4-26	Ω D	♀ 27°	♀ Ω			♀ H 8°	∇ MD ∇ OL	♀ 49° 25°			
17	5-7	Ω D		♀ Ω				∇ MD ○	♂ 91°			
18	5-16	Ω R						∇ OD ∇ ML	♂ 824°	♀ 213°	♀ 48°	
19	5-21	Ω D			♂		♂ H 4°	●	♀ 90° 18°			
20	5-29	Ω R	♀ 27°				♀ H 8° ♂ 11 5°	∇ OD ∇ ML	♂ 48°			
21	6-11	Ω R		♂ Ω	♂		♀ 11 4° ♂ 11 4°	∇ OD ∇ ML	♀ 912°			
22	7-9			♂ Ω		2 R		∇ OD ∇ ML	♂ 916°			
23	7-11	Ω D		♂ Ω		♀ D		∇ OD ∇ ML	♀ 217°	♀ 94°		
24	8-1								♀ 824°			
25	8-6			♀ Ω	♀			∇ OD ∇ ML	♂ 512°			
26	8-7							∇ OD ∇ ML	♂ 4° 6°	♀ 94°		
27	8-21		♂ 27°		♀	♀ D			2 5 0° 14°			
28	8-23	Ω D		♂ Ω	♂				♂ 214°	♀ 95°		
29	8-28			♀ Ω					♀ 95° 15°	♀ 05°	♀ 214°	

NOVEMBER BEANS 1974 CONT..

No	Turn date	♂ R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	☿	Aspects			
30	9-13			♀♂	♂				♂♀6°	♂211°		
31	9-19						♂114°		♂♂26°	♂♂17°		
32	10-4	♂ D	♂27°	♂♂	♀				♀♀6°			
33	10-17		♂27°						♂♂♂	♀♀7°	♀♂18°	
34	10-22	♂♂	♂27°						♂♂♂	♀♀♀7°	♀♂25°	
35	10-28		♀27°		♀♂		♂11♀ ♀11♂ ♂11♂	☿ OD	♀♂28°	2♀8°		
36	11-11			♂♂	♀				2♀♀♂8°	♀♂28°	♂♂♀	

1974 had a wide range going from \$5.10 to \$9.50 and back to \$7.50. This year also had many swings of 20 cents or more. We have recorded 37 intermediate turns which indicated it was a very volatile year.

The current planet and natal Node column has more than the usual number of aspects due to the fact that Uranus was at 27° for at least two months and would therefore be listed in many turns.

As in most years we find the Node is involved in almost half of the turns, and in retrospect this may really be inaccurate as we have not counted the effect which may have occurred over the weekend.

We did not find much variation in the number of times the Node Retrograde was different from the number of times the Node went Direct. Over the years the number of both was about equal.

From the low of November 5th our swing chart shows higher highs and higher lows. All the turns except 11-28 had two or more major aspects. The top on Feb. 26th had 3 planets, but note that the Sun and Mercury at 28° would make 5 planets within 1 degree of each other. Need we say more as this was the beginning of a \$1.50 correction.

Note that Neptune went Retrograde on March 13th and the 3 planets left the 27° at the same time and the correction began in earnest.

The low of April 8th was accompanied by Venus changing signs. Although the run-up was 60 cents, the beans could not hold their gain and the down turn of April 26th began.

Note the cluster of 3 major aspects, a contra-parallel, 2 moon aspects and a Mercury Neptune aspect.

This 4-8 low was a double bottom, and a sideways pattern continued until July 11 when we now have a triple bottom.

The swing chart offers a very excellent pictorial view of market action. Without long range charts it is not always easy to spot the tops and bottoms.

Notice the market at numbers at 2, 4, 6, and 8. Beans were making higher tops and higher bottoms, and we could expect higher prices until this series was broken.

One item of interest is that the swing chart from April 26 to July 11 was making lower tops but higher bottoms.

The low which occurred on June 11 probably lured some traders into the market early as we had 3 major aspects. The upmove was large enough that some profit was possible at this time.

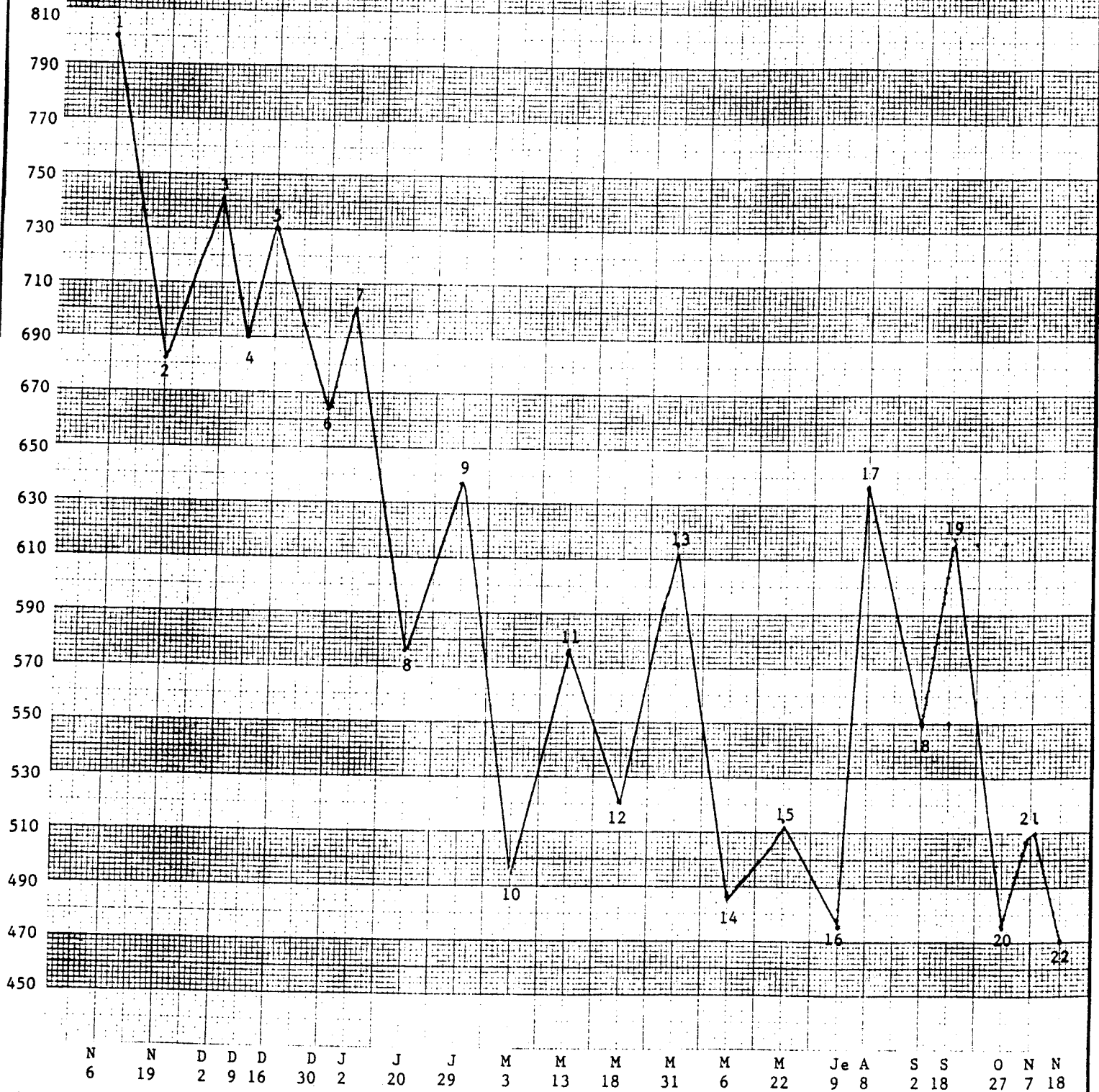
The 7-11 low had Mercury going Direct and 2 other aspects along with strong moon positions, and the triple bottom mentioned earlier.

Few charts will display an up-move comparable to the one following the July 11 low. It was nearly a \$4.00 move in 20 days. We are disappointed to report that the aspect section does not pinpoint the top of August 1. Checking and rechecking the data we found some interesting possibilities. Venus was conjunct Saturn on the 31st, Mercury was aspecting the Node on the 30th, and the action may have been stopped by Mercury crossing the Ecliptic. More research is needed to verify our thinking that the top was not yet in as we had no aspects on that day.

We emphasize the fact that the top of October 4th was accompanied by 4 major aspects. Do you think it is a coincidence? We don't.

Soybeans

November 1975



NOVEMBER BEANS 1975

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	Aspects				
1	11-6	RD						2498°	009°			
2	11-19		027°	8N	♀			2498°				
3	12-2	RD		0N				02499°				
4	12-9			824				0517°				
5	12-16			2N				90°3'	499°			
6	12-30			4N				80°413°				
7	1-2			8N			0110°	7OD 7ML	50°15'	0410°		
8	1-20	RD			0			809°	0°029°			
9	1-29		927°	0N		8N	8118°	7OD 7ML				
10	3-3	RD			0°			7OL	50412°			
11	3-13		827°			5D 4N		7OD	0921°	5411°	0°98°	
12	3-18	RD	9027°		4		0112°	7OL	50411°			
13	3-31	RD		2N				7OL	95412°	80°21°		
14	5-6			8N				7OD	2411°	0514°		
15	5-22	RD			0°0							
16	6-9	RD					8144°	7MD 7OL	05218°			
17	8-8		927°					7OD 7ML	0°5225°			
18	9-2				♀		0112°		049°			
19	9-18			0N	5	♀D	8118°	7OD 7ML	0925°			
20	10-27	RD							9217°	80°5'	4910°	89 16°
21	11-7		927°		8	0°8		7MD	4910°	0°52°		

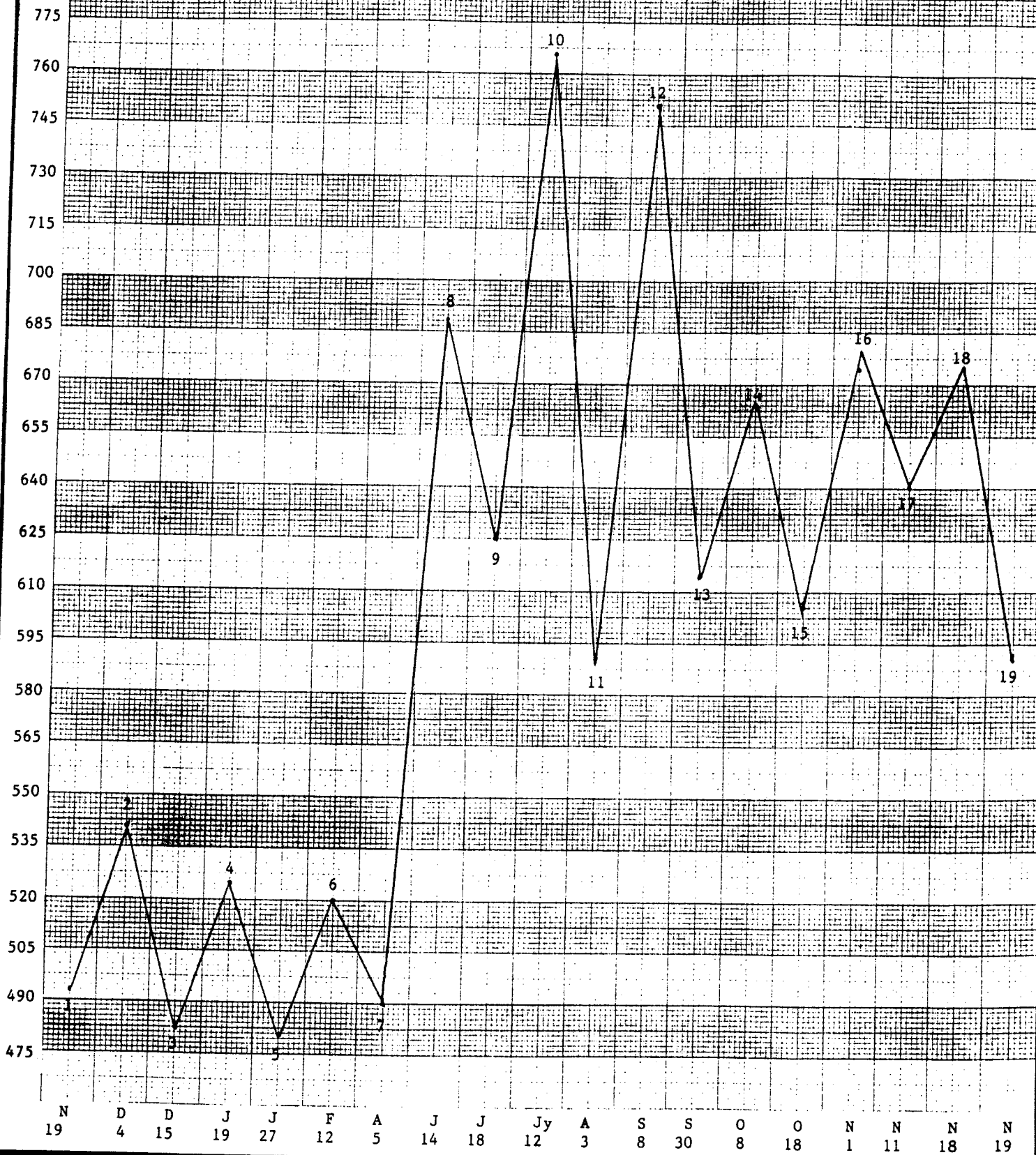
It was certainly a down year for November 1975 soybeans when they ended on their low, falling \$3.30 in one year.

The Node Retrograde and Direct was present in 9 of the 21 turns. Six turns did occur when planets transited the Natal Node of 27°, and 1/2 of the turns when a planet was transiting the current degree of the Node.

Note that 8 turns were recorded when planets changed signs and that 6 different planets were involved. Planets going Retrograde and Direct was noted in 1/4th of the turns.

Soybeans

November 1976



NOVEMBER BEANS 1976

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 27	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	Aspects			
1	11-19	RD	Q27	RD				MD OL	ψψ10'	Ec	
2	12-04		Q27					● MD	Qψ11'	ψ214'	
3	12-15	RD		Q2	ψ			OL	Q23'	ψ11'	
4	1-19		Q27			QD	Q45	ML OD	ψ86'	Q529'	
5	1-27		ψ27		ψ			MD	Q87'		
6	2-12		ψ27	Q2			ψ45		ψ220'		
7	4-05		ψ27					MD	ψ26'		
8	6-14				ψ			ML	Q23'		
9	6-18	RD	Q27			QD		OD	Q29'	Q419'	
10	7-12		ψ27	RD		QD		ML	Q3'		
11	8-03	RD	227	RD	ψ			OD	Q11'		
12	9-08			RD		RD		OD	ψ7'	2511'	
13	9-30	RD				RD		MD	ψ8'	ψ11'	
14	10-08	RD	ψ27		Q			OL	ψ14'	ψ11'	
15	10-18	RD	ψ27					ML	ψ12'	Q6'	
16	11-01			RD			Q115	OD	Q8'	ψ12'	Q516'
17	11-11		ψ227				ψ112	MD	ψ12'		
18	11-18	RD	Q2		ψ			OD OL	Q226'	ψ13'	

From the low of 4-05 which found ψ transiting the natal node and trining ψ a \$2.00 upmove ensued until mid June when a 4 day correction occurred before the final top of 765 was made. The week of April 5th also found ψ transiting ψ at 26' and ψ changing signs on the 8th. From the low of 4-05 a \$2.75 run was completed in 96 days.

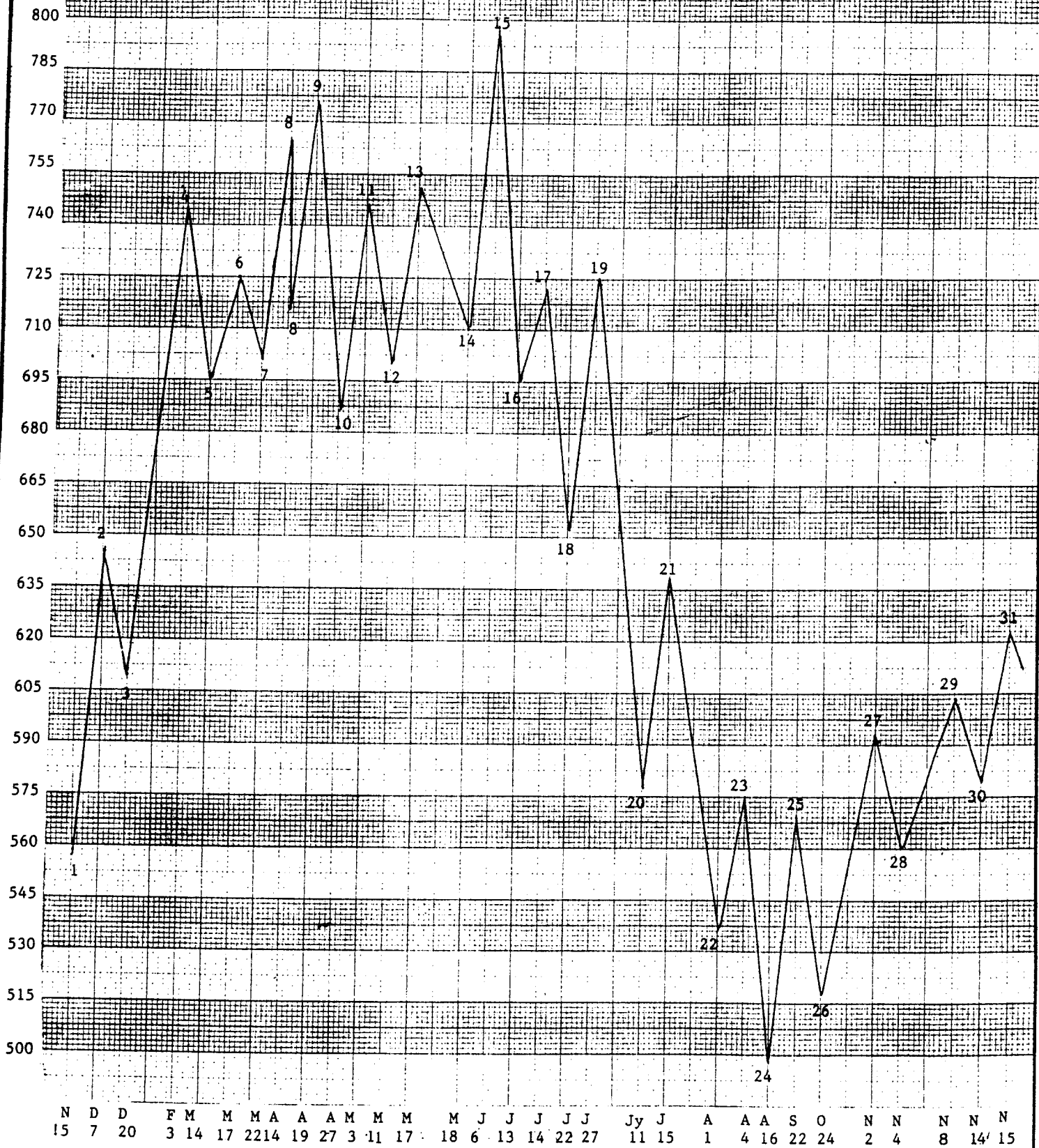
The total of 3 major aspects were recorded on 7-12. A monthly calendar would have alerted you to a much larger cluster as the Q11ψ, Q was sextile 8, 2 Q ψ on the 11th.

The 3 week correction of 1.75 was severe, but note it was stopped at the cluster of 4 major aspects on 8-03.

The moon was at 0' latitude or declination in 1/2 of the turns, and at maximum latitude or declination in the other half.

Soybeans

November 1977

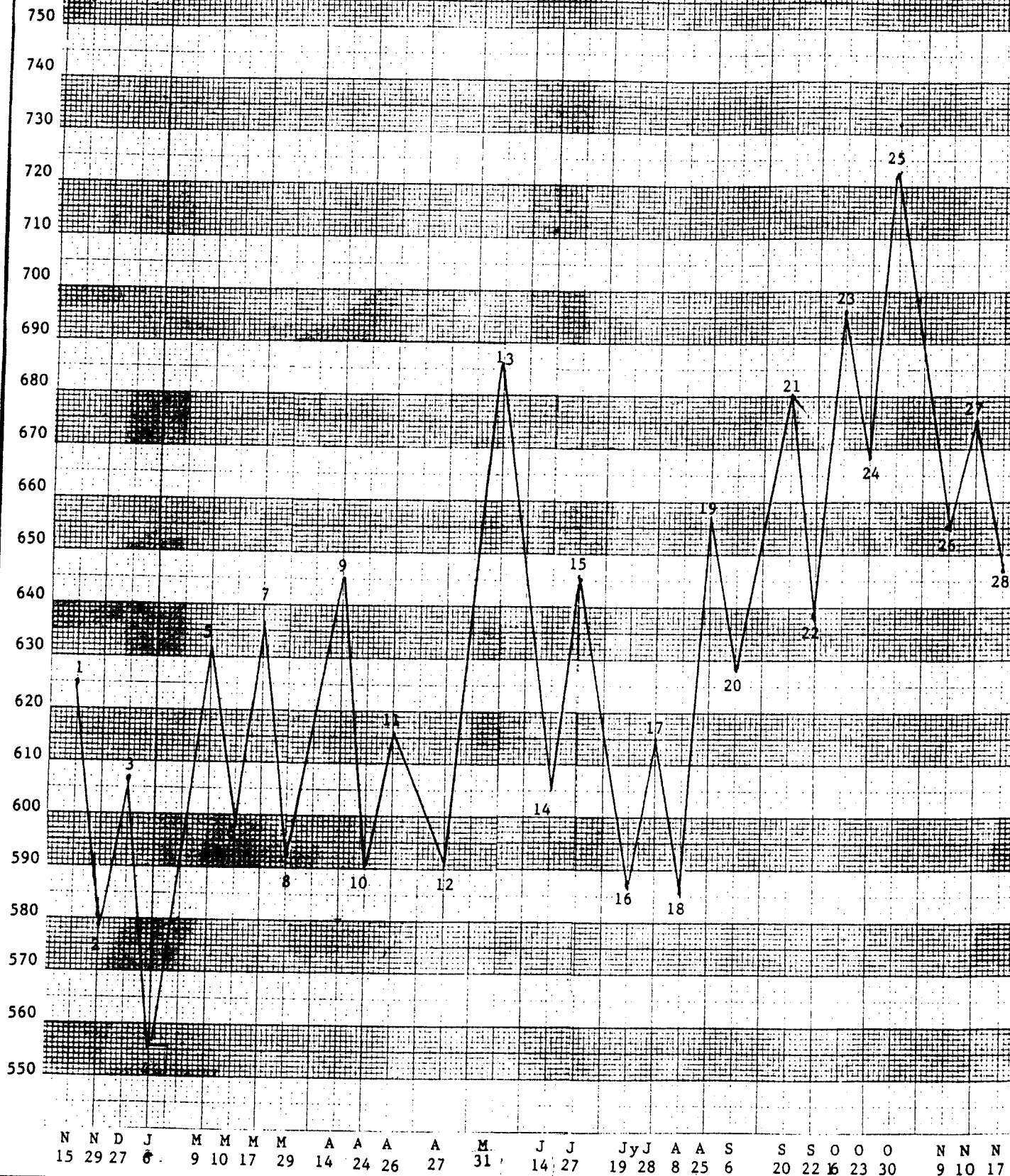


NOVEMBER BEANS 1977

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	☽	Aspects			
1	11-15	RD	☿27°		♀				♂226°			
2	12-7		☿27°		♀			○ ☽MD	♂516°	♀♂13°		
3	12-20	RD	♂27°				☿11♂	●				
4	2-3		♂27°		♀			☽ML ○	♂♂♀14°			
5	3-14			♂♀♂RD				☽ML	♂226°			
6	3-17		♂☿27 ♂27°	♀RD		♀♂RD						
7	3-22	RD	227°		♂♂			☽OL				
8	4-14			♂RD				☽OD	♂♂♀	♀♀12°		
9	4-19	RD	♂27°	♂RD			♂11♀	☽OL	♀♂♂10°	Ec		
10	4-28				♂	♀D	♂H♂		♂♀8°			
11	5-3	RD					♀H♂	○ ☽OL	♂♂♀	♀♀8°		
12	5-11	RD						☽OD	♂♂10°	♀♀11°		
13	5-17	RD		♂RD					♀♂♂	♂♀11°		
14	5-18		♂27°					○	♂♀♂15°	♂♀11°		
15	6-6			♀RD	♀				♂♂12°	♂243°	♀RD♂	
16	6-13			♂RD					♂♂5°	♂♂13°		
17	6-14			♂RD			♀11♀		♂♂5°	♀♂8°		
18	6-22			♀RD	♂	♀D	♀11♂	☽OD	♀♂♂14°	♂♀11°		
19	6-27	RD			♀				♂♂14°	♀249°		
20	7-11				♀							
21	7-15		♂27°			♂D	☿11♀	● ☽ML	♂222°	♀♀9°		
22	8-1		♀27°					☽OD	♂♂9°			
23	8-4	RD	227°		♀			☽OL	♂♀♂11°	♂♂♀		
24	8-16			♀RD			♂H♂	☽OD	♂♂19°			
25	9-22		♂27°		♀			☽ML	♂♀13°	♂♂12°		
26	10-24	RD			♂	2RD	♀H♀	☽OD☽OL	♂♂28°	♂♀14°		
27	11-2			♀♀♀RD				☽ML				
28	11-4	RD							♀♀22°	♂♂12°		
29	11-8	RD	♀♀27°	♂RD	♀		♀H♀ ☿11♀	☽OD☽OL	♂25°	♂♀15°		
31	11-15						♀H♀	☽ML	♀♀♂7°	♂♀15°		

Soybeans

November 1978

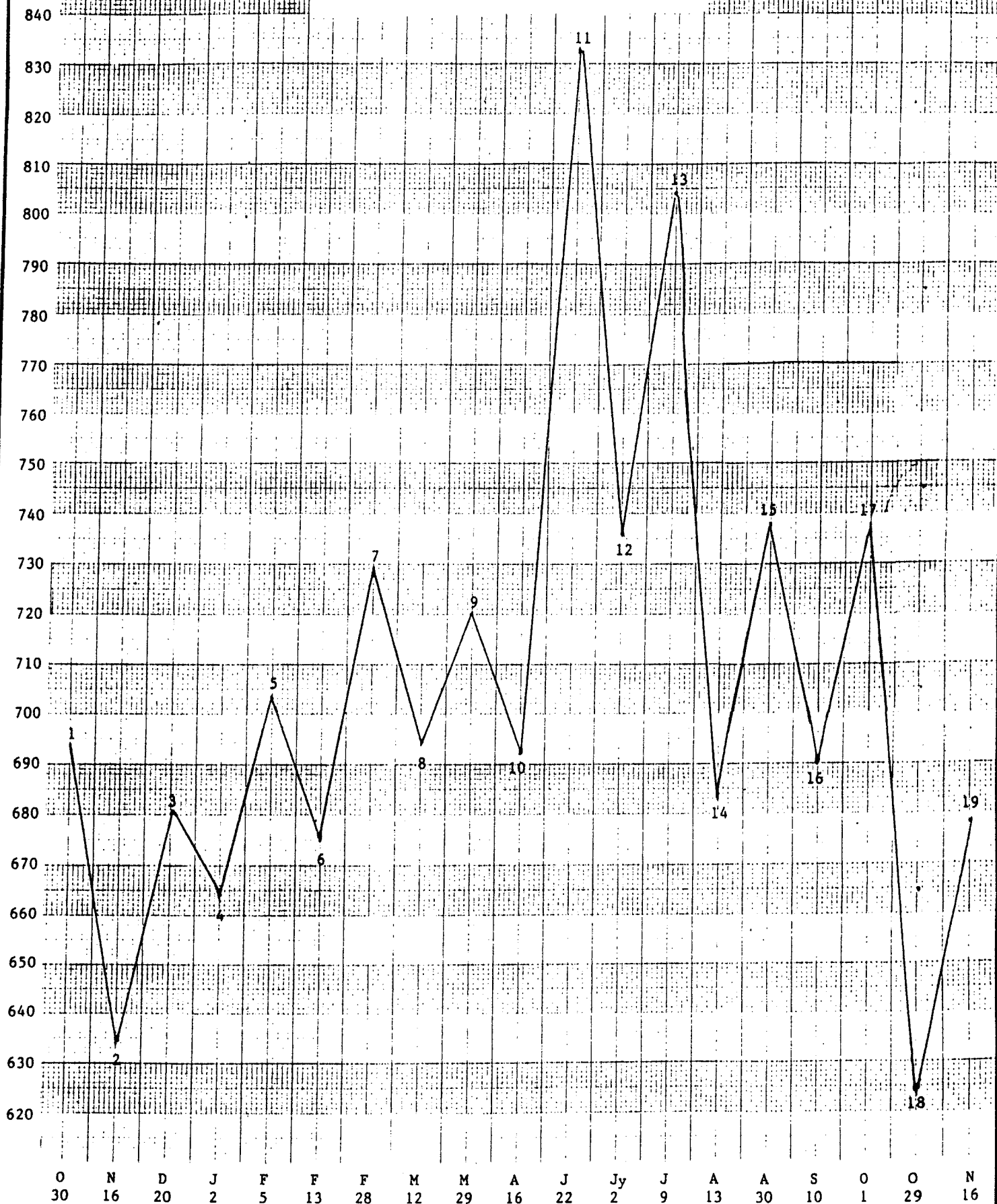


NOVEMBER BEANS 1978

	Turn date	♂ R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	♂	Aspects			
1	11-15	♂ D					♀ H ♀	♂ ML	♂ ♀ 15°	♂ 0° 27°		
2	11-29		♀ 27°	♂ ♀				♂ ML	♂ ♀ 15°			
3	12-27		♀ 27°		♀			♂ ML	♂ ♀ 16°	2 50°		
4	1-6			♀ ♀	♂			♂ MD	♂ ♀ 0 16°	2 52°		
5	3-9	♂ D	♀ 27°		♀		♀ 11 ♀	♂ OD ♂ OL	♂ ♀ 16°	♀ ♀ 29°	0 4 18°	
6	3-10	♂ D			♀			♂ OD ♂ OL	♂ ♀ 16°			
7	3-17	♂ ♀	0 2 27°					♂ MD ♂ ML				
8	3-29	♂ ♀						♂ MD	♀ ♀ 25°	♂ ♀ 15°		
9	4-14	♂ D			2		0 11 ♀ ♀ H ♀	♂ MD ♂ ML	0 5 23°	♂ ♀ 15°		
10	4-24		♀ 27°	♂ ♀		♀ ♀ D		○	♂ ♀ 14°			
11	4-26			0 0° ♂		♂ D		♂ MD ♂ ML	♂ ♀ 2 14°			
12	4-27				♀		♀ 11 0°	♂ MD ♂ ML	0 0° 6°	♀ ♀ 8 14°		
13	5-31	♂ ♀						♂ OD ♂ OL	0 9 10°	♀ ♀ 24°		
14	6-14	♂ ♀	♀ 27°		♂			♂ OD ♂ OL	0 0° 8°	2 8 12°		
15	6-27	♂ ♀						♂ OD ♂ OL	♀ ♀ 12°			
16	7-19			♂ ♀				♂ MD ♂ ML	♂ 2 19°			
17	7-28	♂ ♀			♂ ♀							
18	8-8	♂ D	♂ 27°		♀			♂ OD ♂ OL		♂ 0° 2°	0 4 15°	
19	8-25	♂ ♀	2 ♀ 27°	2 ♀	0		♀ 11 ♀					
20	9-6		♀ 27°	♂ ♀	2				0 8 13°	♂ ♀ 15°		
21	9-20	♂ ♀	0 27°	0 ♀	♂				♂ ♀ 15°			
22	9-22	♂ D		♂ ♀	0			♂ ML	♀ ♀ 14°	♂ 2 3°		
23	10-16				♀		0 H ♀	○	♀ 0 22°	♂ ♀ 16°		
24	10-23				0				♀ 0 0°			
25	10-30		♂ 27°					● ♂ OD	0 27°	♂ ♀ 16°		
26	11-9	♂ ♀						♂ OL	0 8 4 16°			
27	11-10	♂ ♀						♂ OD ♂ OL	0 9 17°	♂ ♀ 16°	♀ 28°	

Soybeans

November 1979



NOVEMBER BEANS 1979

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	Aspects			
1	10-30		♂ 27°				● ♀ _{OD}	♂ 27°	♂ 16°		
2	11-16			♂			♂ _{MD} ♀ _{ML}	♂ 17°	♂ 10°		
3	12-20	♂ _D	♂ 27°				♂ _{OL}	♂ 6°	♂ 18°		
4	1-2	♂ _D		♂ 27°			♂ _{OL}				
5	2-5	♂			♀		♂ _{ML}	♂ 12°	♂ 19°		
6	2-13	♂ _D	♂ 27°				○ ♀ _{OL}	♂ 20°			
7	2-28	♂ _D			♂		♂ _{OD} ♀ _{OL}	♂ 0°	♂ 20°		
8	3-12	♂					Ec ♀ _{OL}	♂ 20°	♂ 9°		
9	3-29				♀		♂ _{HO} ●	♂ 20°	♂ 8°		
10	4-16		♂ 27°				♂ _{HO} ♀ _{MD} ♀ _{ML}	♂ 20°			
11	6-22		♂ 27°	♀	♂		♂ _{ML}	♂ 8°			
12	7-2			♂ 27°			♂ ₁₁ ♀	♂ _{OD}	♂ 9°		
13	7-9			♂ 27°			○ ♀ _{MD}	♂ 16°	♂ 10°		
14	8-13	♂					♂ ₁₁ ♀	♂ 17°	♂ 3°	♂ 19°	
15	8-30	♂		♀		♂ _D	♂ _{ML}	♂ 17°	♂ 23°		
16	9-10							♂ 17°	♂ 20°		
17	10-1			♂	4		♀ _H	♂ 18°			
18	10-29	♂	♂ 27°				♂ _{OL}	♂ 25°	♂ 20°	♂ 19°	

The low of November 16, 1978 could be called a "slammer" as the November 1977 bean contract would expire in a few days.

The Dec. 20th run-up was held by the Node aspect and the Sun at 27°.

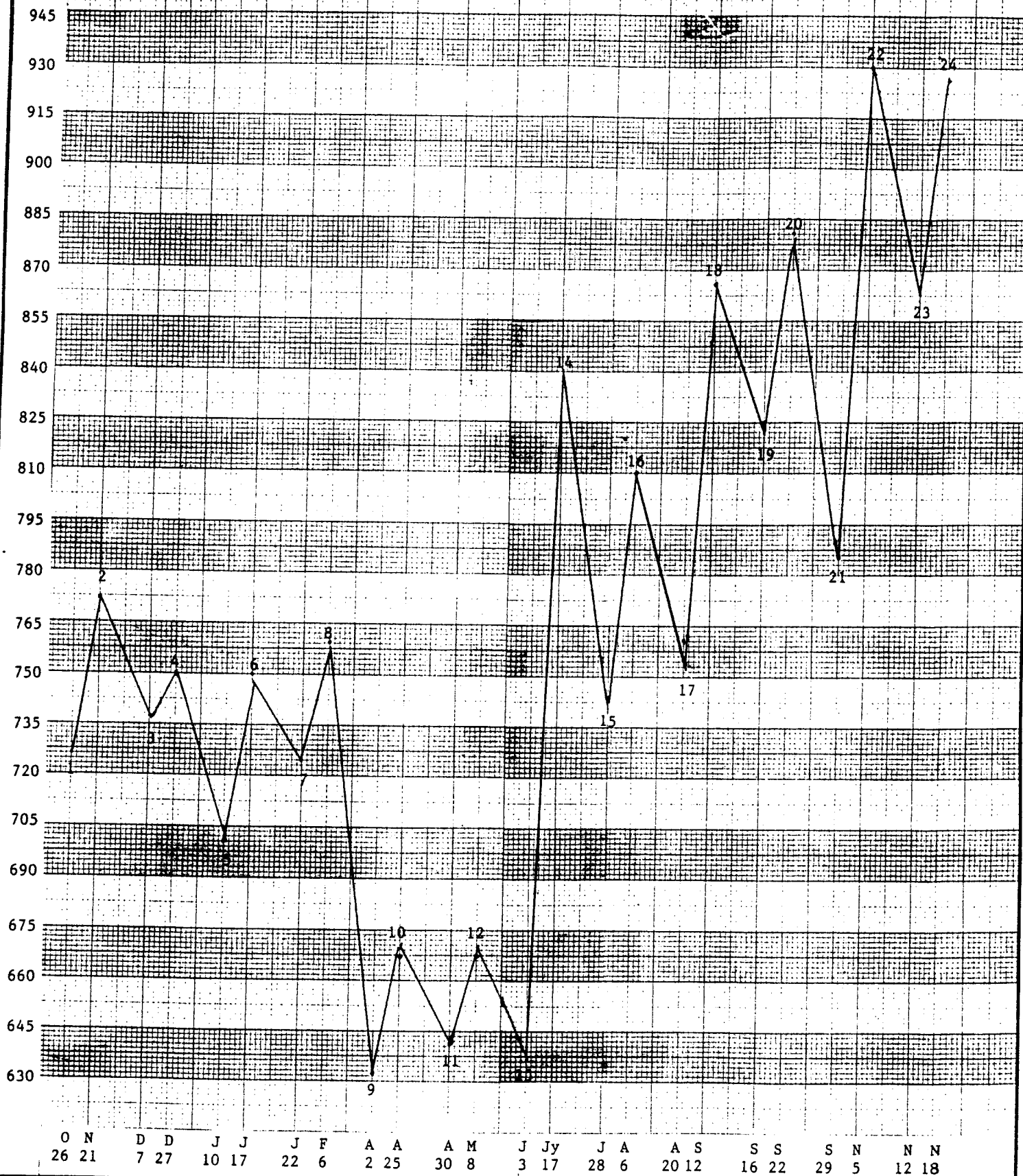
The June 22nd high has 3 major aspects occurring in this period. Mars has been called the "trigger" planet by some astrologers and certainly lived up to its reputation on this occasion as a \$3.00 fall ensued.

August 13 proved to be an interesting day. Although there was only 1 aspect in the major column please note the 4 planets at 17° with 2 sets of other planets also in a supporting role.

August 30th was also heavily aspected and a turn came as was expected.

Soybeans

November 1980

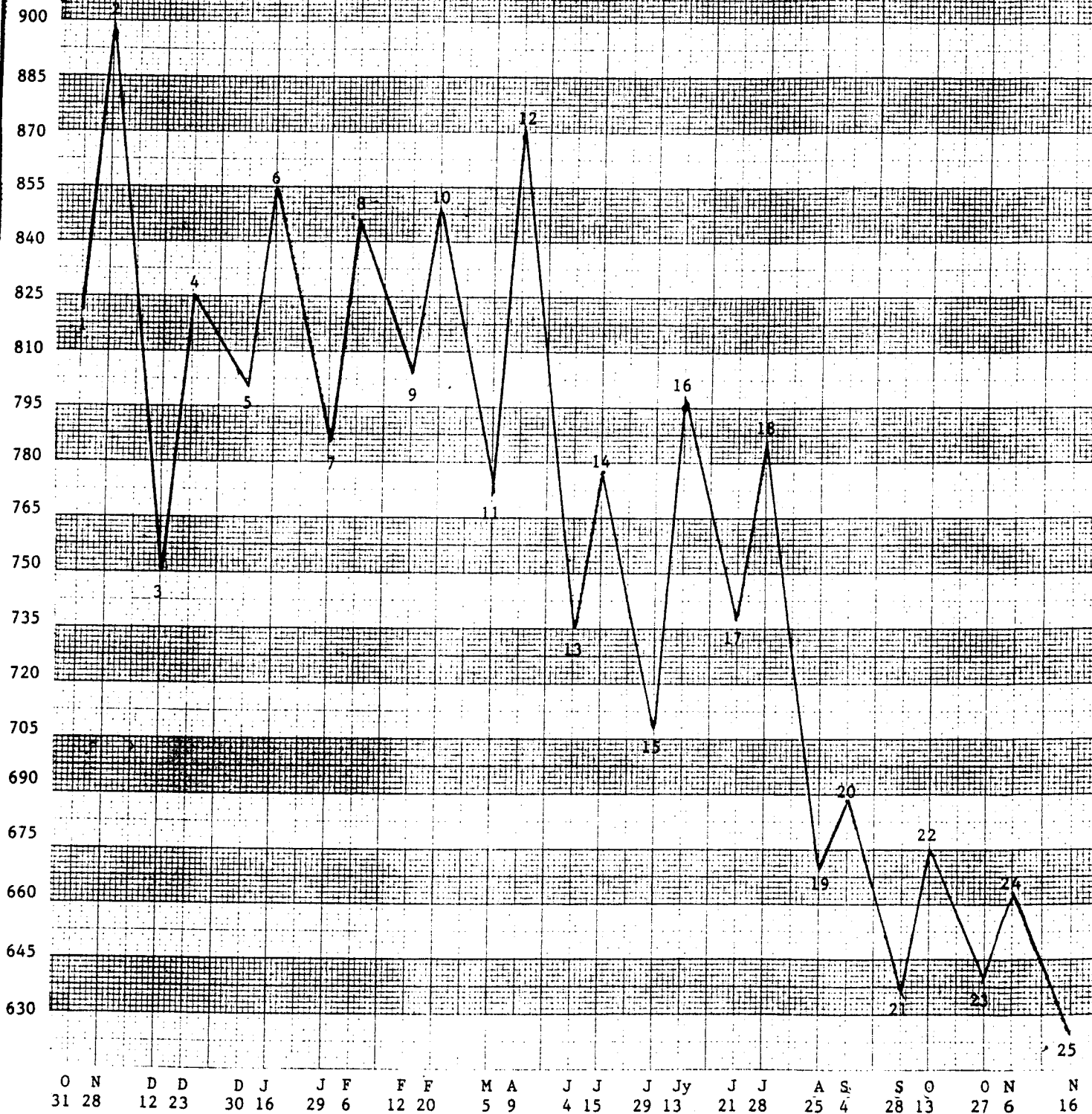


NOVEMBER BEANS 1980

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 27	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	∇	Aspects			
1	10-26				⊙			∇ _{MD}	♀24♂18°			
2	11-21		⊙♂27		♂		♂11♂	∇ _{MD} ∇ _{ML}	♀♀20°			
3	12-7								♂♂22°	♀24°		
4	12-27	♂♂				2♂		∇ _{OD}	⊙♀5°	♂♀20°		
5	1-10	♂♂	♂27					∇ _{OD}	♀♀21°			
6	1-17		⊙27		♀	♂♂		● ∇ _{MD}	♂♂24°	♂♀21°		
7	1-22				⊙♂			∇ _{OD}	♂♀21°			
8	2-6		♂27	♂♂				∇ _{OD}	♀♂25°	♀♂26°		
9	4-2			♀♂					♂♂25°	♂♀22°		
10	4-25	♂♂	♂♂27	♂♂				∇ _{OL}	♂♀20°			
11	4-30	♂♂	♂27	♂♂			♂11♀	○	♀♀22°	♂♂24°		
12	5-8	♂♂	♀27					∇ _{OL}	♂♂40°			
13	6-3			♂♂				∇ _{OL}	⊙♂11°	2♂2°	♀♂♂	
14	7-17			♂♂				∇ _{OD}	♀♂17°			
15	7-28	♂♂		♂♂				Ec ∇ _{OL}	♀♂23°	♂♂410°		
16	8-6			♂♂	♀			∇ _{MD}	⊙2412°	♂♂24°		
17	8-20	♂♂	⊙27	♂♂					♂♀19°			
18	9-12			⊙♂ ♂♂				∇ _{OD}	♀♂4°	2♀20°		
19	9-16	♂♂		♂♂			♂♂4					
20	9-22	♂♂		♂♂	⊙♂			∇ _{OL}	2♂22°	♂♀20°	♀♂15°	
21	9-26			♀♂ ♂♂				∇ _{ML}	♂♀20°	♂223°		
22	11-5			♂♂				∇ _{MD}	♀♂7°	♀♂5°		
23	11-12			♀♂		♂♂		∇ _{MD}	♂♀22°			

Soybeans

November 1981

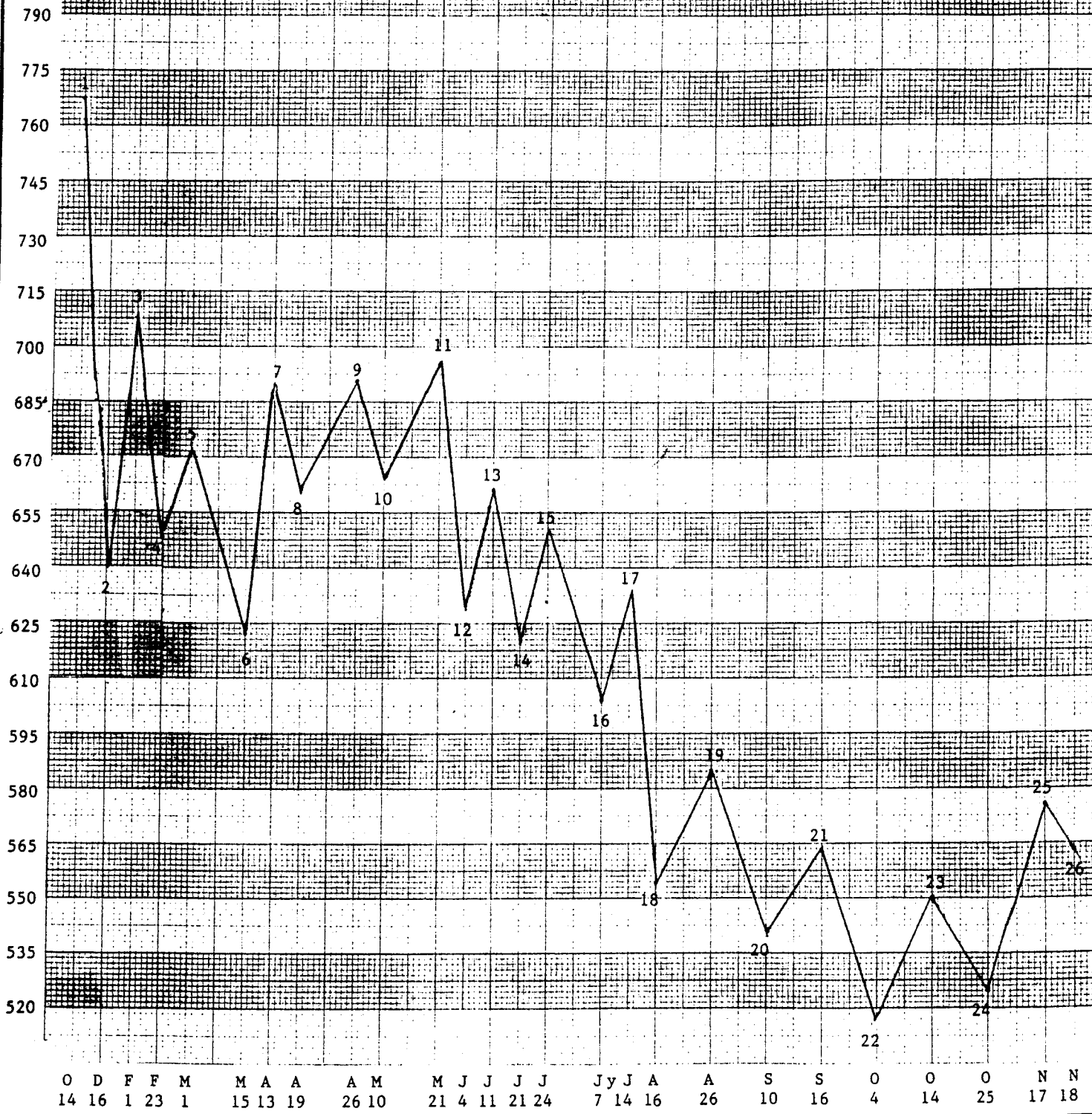


NOVEMBER BEANS 1981

No	Turn date	Ω R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	∇	Aspects			
1	10-31	ΩR			♀							
2	11-28	Ω D							♂♀♂25°			
3	12-12	Ω D	227°						♂♀♂22°	♂♂28°		
4	12-23	Ω D	♂♂27°		♂				250°	♂♀23°		
5	12-30	ΩR		♂Ω	♂				♂♂♂24°			
6	1-16		♂27°	2Ω		♂R	♂11♂		♀♀5°			
7	1-29	ΩR	♂27°	2Ω			♀11♂	∇ ML	♀♀♀24°	♂♂9°		
8	2-6			2Ω	♀♂		♀11♂		♂♀24°			
9	2-12	Ω D							♂♀♀24°	250°	♂♂♂	
10	2-20			♂Ω	♂				♂♀♀24°	♂♂0°		
11	3-5					♂R		●	♂♀20°	258°		
12	4-9				♀		♀11♂♂11♀	∇ MD	♂♂♀			
13	6-4	Ω D	♂27°	♂Ω	♀♂	♂ D	♀11♀					
14	6-15		♂27°						♂♀23°			
15	6-29		♂♀27°	2Ω	♀		♀H♀♂11♂					
16	7-13		♂27°		♀		♂H♀		♂♂26°	♂♀21°		
17	7-21	ΩR	♂27°	♂Ω			♂H♀		254°			
18	7-28						♂H♂	∇ MD	♀♂4°	♂255°	♂♀21°	♂♀22°
19	8-25			♂Ω	♂		♀11♀♀112 ♂H♀	∇ MD	♀♂57°			
20	9-4			♂Ω ♂♂	♂♂	♀ D	♀11♂♂H♀		♂212°	♂♀22°		
21	9-28		♂27°	♂Ω	♀			● ∇ OD	♀20°17°			
22	10-13		♂Ω27°	♂Ω	♀		♀H♂	∇ OD ∇ ML	♂♂♀24°	♂220°		
23	10-27					♀ D	♀H♀	● ∇ ML	♂♂3°			
24	11-6			2♀ ♂Ω	♀				♂♂26°	♂♂♀		

Soybeans

November 1982

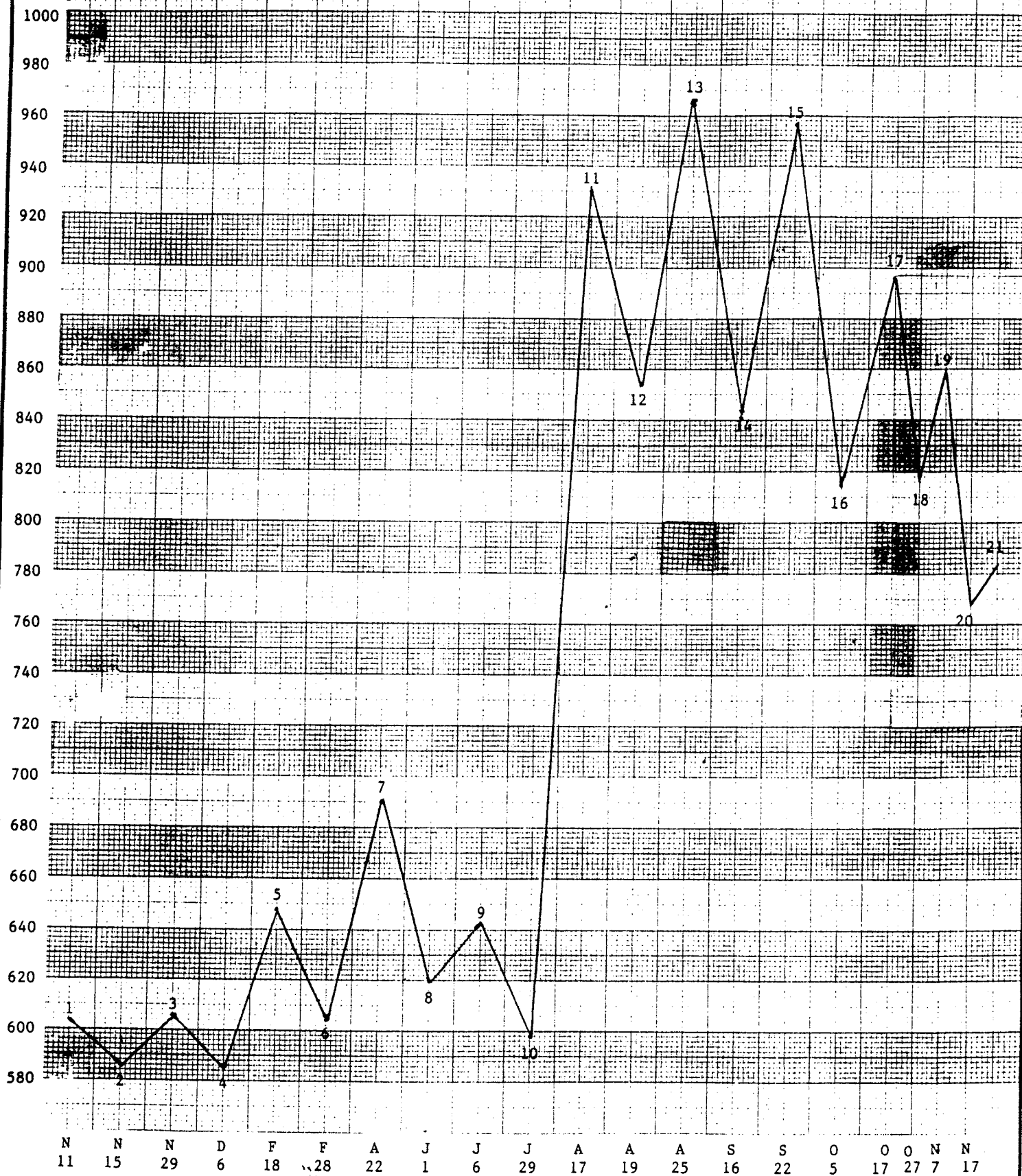


NOVEMBER BEANS 1982

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	☽	Aspects			
1	10-14		RD		♀			☉ ☽ _{ML}	☉240°			
2	12-16	RD	RD	☉	♂		♀11♂		☉♂24°			
3	2-1	RD		♂		♂			☉♂♀ ♀♂26°			
4	2-23			♂		2♂		●	♂♂♀26° ☉♂4°			
5	3-1	RD		♂	♀				♂♀26° ☉210°			
6	3-15			♂	♀				♂♀26° ♀24°			
7	4-13	RD	RD				☉H♀☉11♂ ♀H♀		☉♂♂			
8	4-19		☉27°				♀H♀		♀26° ♂♂3°			
9	4-26	RD					♀11♂		☉25° ♀♀20°			
10	5-10	RD				♂ _D	♀11♂		2♂3°			
11	5-21				☉	♂			♂♂♂			
12	6-4			☉					♂♂3°			
13	6-11			♀								
14	6-21	RD			☉		Eclipse	☽ _{MD} ☽ _{OL}	♂♂♂° ♀♀24°			
15	6-24		♀27°		♀				♂♂♂°			
16	7-7	RD	RD	♀			Ec ♂H♀	☽ _{MD} ☽ _{OL}	♂♂♂15°			
17	7-14	RD						☽ _{OD} ☽ _{ML}	♀♂21° 2♂0°			
18	8-16	RD		♀	♀		♀H♂	☽ _{MD} ☽ _{OL}	♂♀24°			
19	8-26	RD	RD	♀ ♂			♀H♂		♂♀24°			
20	9-10	RD										
21	9-16		♂27°	♀								
22	10-04			♂ ♂			☉11♂	☽ _{ML} ☽ _{OD}	☉			
23	10-14						♀H♀	☽ _{ML}	♂♀24°			
24	10-25	RD	♀♀27°		☉				♂♀24° ♀216° ☉♂2°			
25	11-17		♀♀27°	♂					♀221° ♀OSL			

Soybeans

November 1983



NOVEMBER BEANS 1983

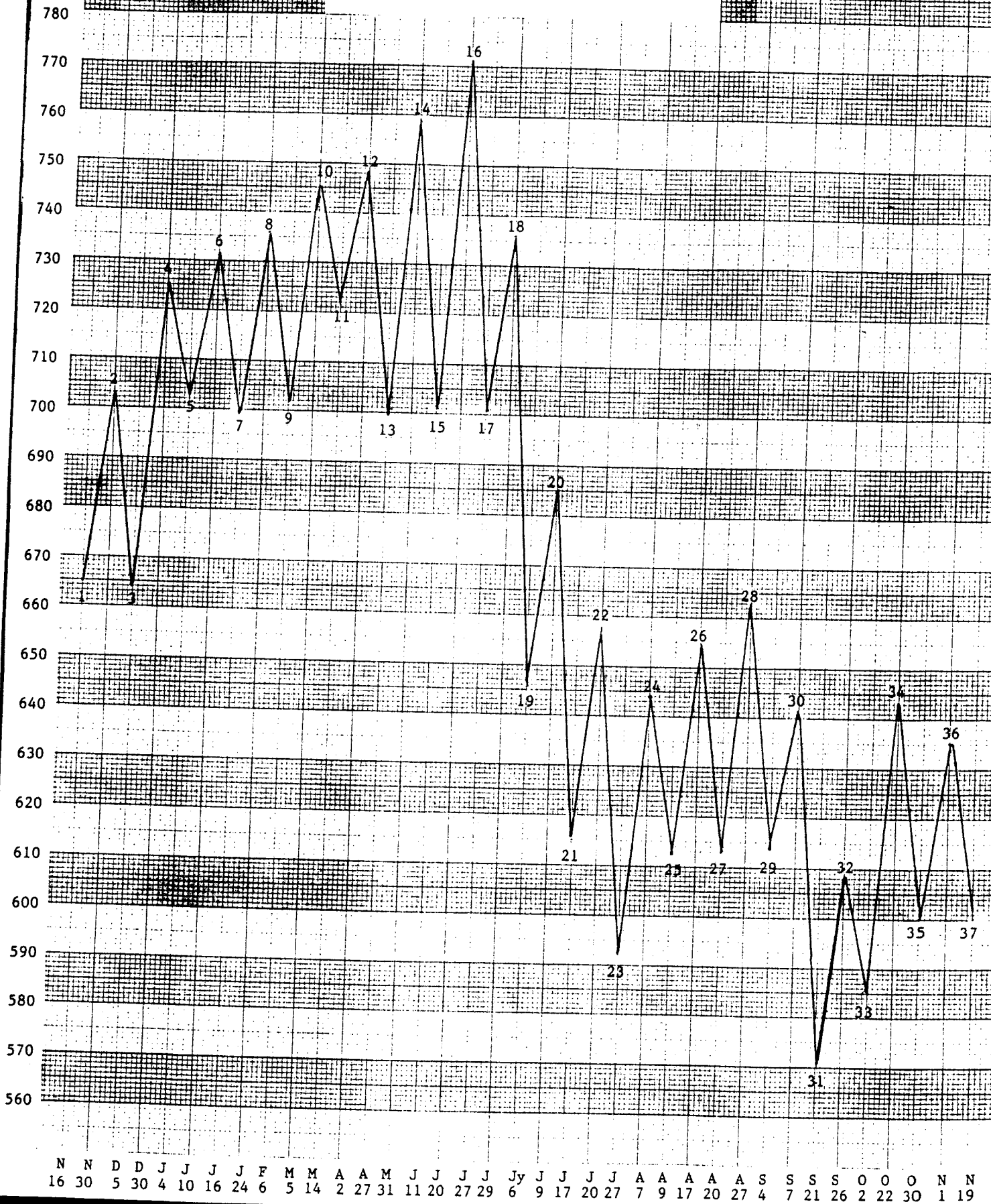
No	Turn date	Ω R D	C-N 27	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	☾	Aspects			
1	11-11		♄27					☾ _{OD} ☾ _{ML}	♀♄4			
2	11-15		♀27	♄Ω				●	♄21° ♀♄25°			
3	11-29			♄♄ Ω	♄				♄♄			
4	12-6	Ω♄	♄27						♄2♄26°			
5	2-18		♄27						♄♄♄ ♄♄♄ ♄♄28° ♄♄4			
6	2-28			♄♄				☉ ☾ _{ML}	♄♄4♄			
7	4-22	Ω♄			♄				♄♄1° ♄4♄ ♄♄8°			
8	6-1	Ω♄	♀27	♀Ω					♄♄28° ♄♄10°			
9	6-6				♀		♄11♀	☾ _{OD}	♄♄28° ♄♄14°			
10	6-29		♄♄27	♀Ω	♄		♄11♀		♄♄5°			
11	8-17	Ω♄	♀27	♄Ω				☾ _{OL}	♀♄5°			
12	8-19	Ω♄	♀27	♀Ω				☾ _{MD} ☾ _{OL}	♀♄5°			
13	8-25		♄♀27		♄♄			☾ _{ML}	♀42° ♄♄♀			
14	9-16	Ω♄		♄♄		♀ _D		☾ _{MD}	♄♄♄ ♄♄21° ♄♄23°			
15	9-22		♄27		♄			☾ _{ML} ☾ _{OD}	☉ ♄♀28° ♄♄5°			
16	10-05				♀		♄11♀	☾ _{OD} ☾ _{ML}	♀♄26°			
17	10-17						♀♄♀	☾ _{MD}	♄4♄			
18	10-27		♄27	♄♄ ♀Ω	♀			☾ _{MD}	♄♀2° ♄♄7°			
19	11-07	Ω♄	♀♄27		♀		♄11♀	☾ _{OL}	♄♄8°			
20	11-17		♄27						♀♄8° ♄♄9°			

In analyzing the swing chart of 1983 one cannot help but note the tremendous surge in price starting with the June 29 low. This date shows the significance of 4 aspects from our major columns. We have Saturn and Neptune at 27°, Mercury aspecting the Node and Mars "triggering" the great bull market move.

The actual top was made when Mercury and Pluto aspected at 27°, and the Sun and the "bearish planet --Saturn" changed signs.

Soybeans

November 1984



NOVEMBER BEANS 1984

No	Turn date	♂ R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	☾	Aspects			
1	11-16		♂ ♂27°		♀		♂11♂♂112 ♀14♂	☾ _{OD}	♂♀0°			
2	11-30							☾ _{OD}	♂♂6°	♂♀22°		
3	12-5	♂ _D	♀27°		♀		Eclipse	☾ _{OD} ☾ _{OL}	♂♂11°	♀♂28°	♂♀1°	
4	12-30		♀27°									
5	1-4							● ☾ _{MD}	♂♀4°	♂♂11°		
6	1-10	♂ _D	♂27°			♀ _D		☾ _{OD}	♀♂11°			
7	1-16	♂ _A		♂ _A				☾ _{MD} ☾ _{OL}	♂♂29°	♂♀2°		
8	1-24	♂ _D	♀27°				♂11♂	☾ _{OD}	♂♀2°	♂♂0°		
9	2-6			♀ _A				☾ _{OD}	♂♂16°	♂♂12°		
10	3-5			♀ _A				☾ _{OD}	♂♀1°	♂♂13°		
11	3-14			♂ _A	♀ _A				♂♀1°			
12	4-2	♂ _A				♂ _A		● ☾ _{OD}	♂♂♀1°	♂♂11°		
13	4-27		♂27°	♂ _A		♂ _A		☾ _{OD}	♂♂12°			
14	5-31	♂ _A		♀ _A			Eclipse	☾ _{OL}	♀♂♂	♂♂11°		
15	6-11	♂ _A		♀ _A				☾ _{OL}	♂♂10°	♂♀20°		
16	6-20	♂ _D	♂27°		♂	♂ _D		☾ _{ML}	♂♀29°	♂♂10°		
17	6-27	♂ _A		♂ _A				☾ _{OL}	♀♂♀	♂♂10°		
18	6-29			♂ _A				● ☾ _{MD}	♂♀29°	♀♂12°	♂♂48°	
19	7-6	♂ _D	♂27°		♀		♂11♂ ♂14♂	☾ _{OD}	♂♂13°	♂♀29°		
20	7-9	♂ _A		♂ _A		♀ _D		☾ _{OL}	♂♀29°			
21	7-17			♂ _A				☾ _{ML}	♂♀29°	♀♂16°	♂♂9°	
22	7-20	♂ _D	♂27°					☾ _{OD}	♀♂5°	♂♂9°	♂♀29°	
23	7-27			♂ _A ♂ _A	♀			● ☾ _{MD}	♂♂9°	♂♀29°		
24	8-7	♂ _A		♂ _A	♀			☾ _{MD}	♂♂10°			
25	8-9			♂ _A	♀		♂11♀	☾ _{MD}				
26	8-17	♂ _D			♂				♂♀29°	♀♂10°		
27	8-20	♂ _A	♂27°					☾ _{OL}				
28	8-27			♂ _A			♂112	● ☾ _{ML}	♂♂3°			
29	9-4			♀ _A				☾ _{MD}	♂♂11°	♂♂9°	♂♀0°	

NOVEMBER BEANS 1984 CONT..

No	Turn date	Ω R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	☾	Aspects			
30	9-7			☿☿Ω		☿D		☾ML				
31	9-21		☉27°	♀Ω				☾ML	☉☿28°	☿☿13°		
32	9-26			♂Ω	♀			● ☾OD	☉24°	☿☿0°		
33	10-2		☉27°	♂Ω	☿			☾MD	☉☿7°			
34	10-22		♂27°	☉Ω	♀			☾OD	☿27°	☉☿11°	☿☿1°	
35	10-30	ΩA	♂27°					☾MD	☿☿11°			
36	11-1		♂27°					☾ML	☉28°			

The 1984 year proves to be similar to that of 1974 in that both had 37 intermediate price swings.

The high came early in the growing season when the trade was assured the crop was off to a good start.

The low of Nov. 16 had 3 aspects with 2 planets at 27°, Mercury changing signs, and on the prior day Mercury was making an aspect to Pluto.

There are a few days when we can't identify a turn with any astro-aspect. The turn on the 30th of November is one of these, unfortunately. The minor aspect of Mars with the Sun may have been the culprit needed to send the market down.

It is sometimes difficult for me to be a bear as most farmers are basically bullish or they wouldn't put a crop in the ground in the first place.

Note the 3 aspects which occur on the low of December 5th. This low is the beginning of an upmove which lasts for 6 months. The minor aspect columns have an array of aspects to complement the major aspect columns.

We had a \$1.00 gain in price which should have made a lot of farmers happy as they had an opportunity to sell \$7.00 beans following the harvest low.

Note the swing chart peaks at 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 are higher highs than the previous high. It is also interesting to note that the \$7.00 level supported 6 price reactions before failing on the 7th.

Breaking this \$7.00 level spelled disaster, and the price eroded for the remainder of the year.

Following the June 20 low there were several opportunities to short the market and to participate in the \$2.00 decline.

June 20 found our major aspect columns had 4 major aspects listed. WARNING ! WARNING ! Look for a significant change in trend.

The 7-27 low has 3 major aspects showing , and was enough to stop the market in its tracks. Not recorded on 7-27, but on 7-26 we have a trio of planets at 29° which we suspect had an effect on the market turn.

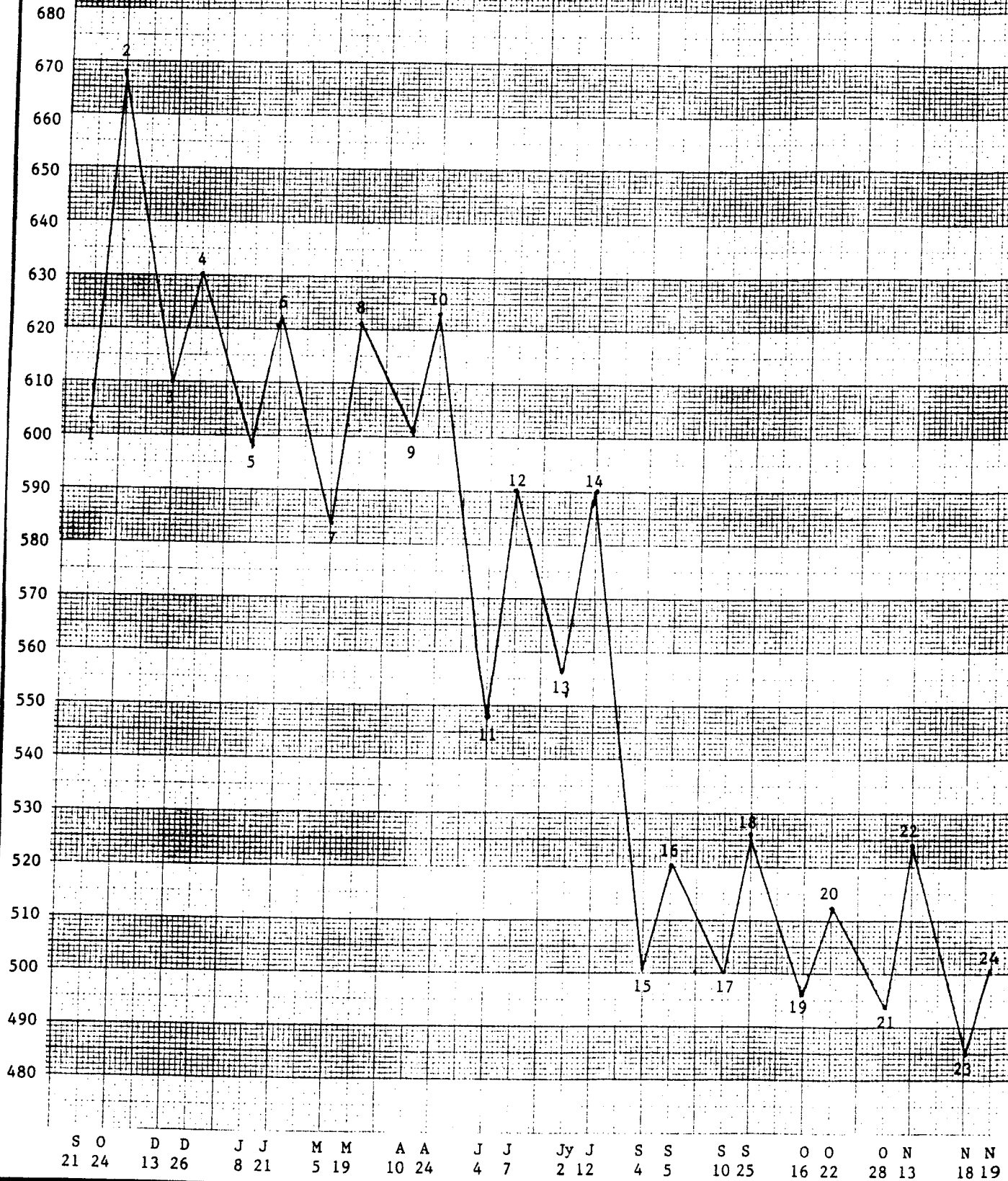
The decline from Sept. 7 to Sept 21 was 70 cents. This is the time frame when lack of a frost scare or the possibility of an early frost becomes part of the market structure.

Note the decline started with 3 major aspects recorded on that date, and culminated with a new contract low being achieved.

Another interesting tid-bit for September 21 is the extremely high number of aspects listed for the day. The count is 15 in the Ephemeris. A very high or low count seems to accompany some extreme price movement--Oh, if I only had a crystal ball to know which market was to be affected. Mark the calendar when a day has 2 or 3 aspects or when there are 13 or 14.

Soybeans

November 1985

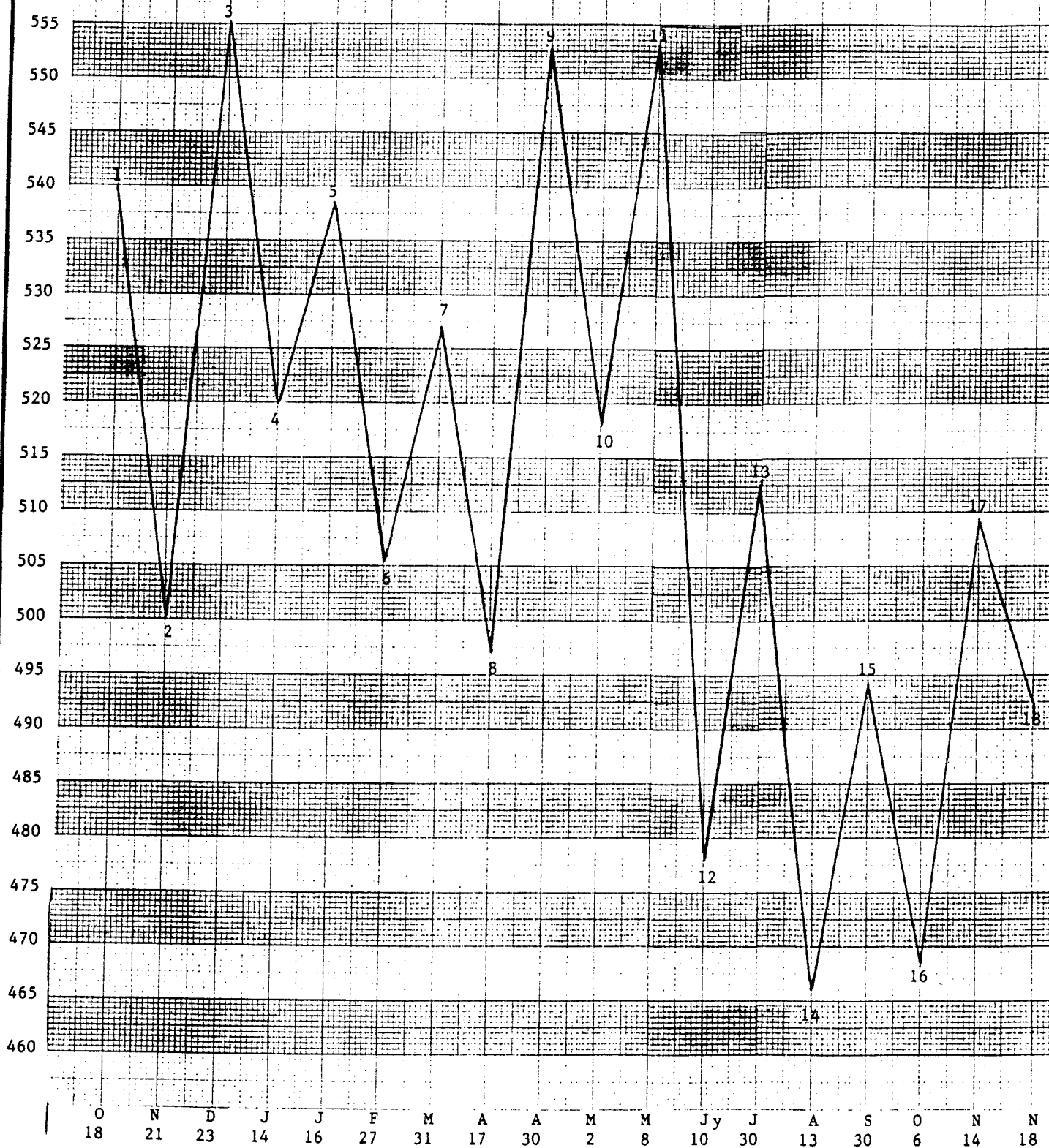


NOVEMBER BEANS 1985

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 27	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	☽	Aspects			
1	9-21		☉27	♀♂				☽ _{ML}	☉♂28°			
2	10-24	♂ _D	♂27		☉		♀11♂♂ ♀11♂	● ☽ _{OD}				
3	12-13		♂27				♀11♂	☽ _{ML}	♀♀3° ☉♂22°			
4	12-26			♀♂	♂		♀11♂	☽ _{ML}	☉♀4° ♀♂14°			
5	1-8						♀11♂	○ ☽ _{ML}	♀♀4° ♀♂25°			
6	1-21				☉			● ☽ _{ML}	♀♂16° 2♂26°			
7	3-5		♀27	♀♂				☽ _{ML}				
8	3-19		♂☉ 27	♀♂				☽ _{ML}	♀♂17°			
9	4-10	♂ _A	♂27	♂♂			♂♂4	☽ _{MD}	♂♀3°			
10	4-24		♂27					☽ _{MD}	☉♂♀13°			
11	6-4		♂♀ 27	♀♂		2♂	♀♂♂ 211♂	○ ☽ _{MD}				
12	6-7		♂27		♀		☉♂♂	☽ _{ML}	☉♂♀15° ♀♂2°			
13	7-2						♀♂♂	○ ☽ _{MD}	♀♂2° ♂♂14°			
14	7-12	♂ _A		♀♂		♀ _D	♂♂♂	☽ _{OL}	2♂14° ♂♀1° ♂♂21°			
15	9-4	♂ _D		♀♂			♀11♂	☽ _{OL}	♀♂26° ♀28°			
16	9-5			♀♂ ♂♂					♀♂26°			
17	9-10				♀♂		♀11♂	☽ _{MD}	♀♂14°			
18	9-25			♂♂	☉		☉11♂	☽ _{ML}	☉♀1° ♀♀♀3°			
19	10-16	♂ _D		♀♂	♀			☽ _{OL}	☉♂22° ♀27°			
20	10-22		♂☉ ♂27		☉			☽ _{ML}				
21	10-28	♂ _D	♀♂ 27		♂		Eclipse	☽ _{OL}	☉♀4° ♀♂15° ♂♂♂1°			
23	11-18	♂ _D		♀♂	♂	♂ _A	211♂	☽ _{OL}	♀210°			
22	11-13						Eclipse		♀♂♀			
23	11-18	♂ _D		♀♂	♂	♂ _A	211♂	☽ _{OL}	♀210°			

Soybeans

November 1986



NOVEMBER BEANS 1986

No	Turn date	♂ R D	C-N 27	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	♂	Aspects			
1	10-18			♂♂	♀			♂ MD	♀♂1° 00°24°			
2	11-21		027°					♂ OD	0°♂♂14°			
3	12-23	♂♂			0			♂ OL	0°♂4°			
4	1-14						♀11♂		0♀22° 2♂20°			
5	1-16							♂ OD	0°♂20° ♀025°			
6	2-27		♂27°					♂ OD ♂ OL	♂0♂			
7	3-31	♂♂	♀27°			♂ D			0♂2 0♂♂			
8	4-17	♂♂	027°		♂♂		♂14♀	♂ ML	0°♂♂			
9	4-30	♂ D						♂ ML	0°215° ♀♀♂5°			
10	5-2	♂ D					♀14♂		0°215° ♀♀♂5° ♂♂21°			
11	5-8	♂♂		♂♂	♀		♀14♂ ●	♂ OL	00°18° ♂♀5°			
12	7-10		♀27°			♂♂	014♂		00°17° ♂♀4°			
13	7-30						♀142		♂♂3			
14	8-13	♂♂			♀ 0° D		♀11♀		♂23 004°			
15	9-30	♂♂					♀11♂		0♂5° 00°25° ♀215° 0 ♂6°			
16	10-6	♂ D	0°27°		♀		♀110°		♂♂3 0♂19°			
17	11-14	♂♂		0♂ 0°♂♂ ♂			♀11♂	♂ OL	00°21°			

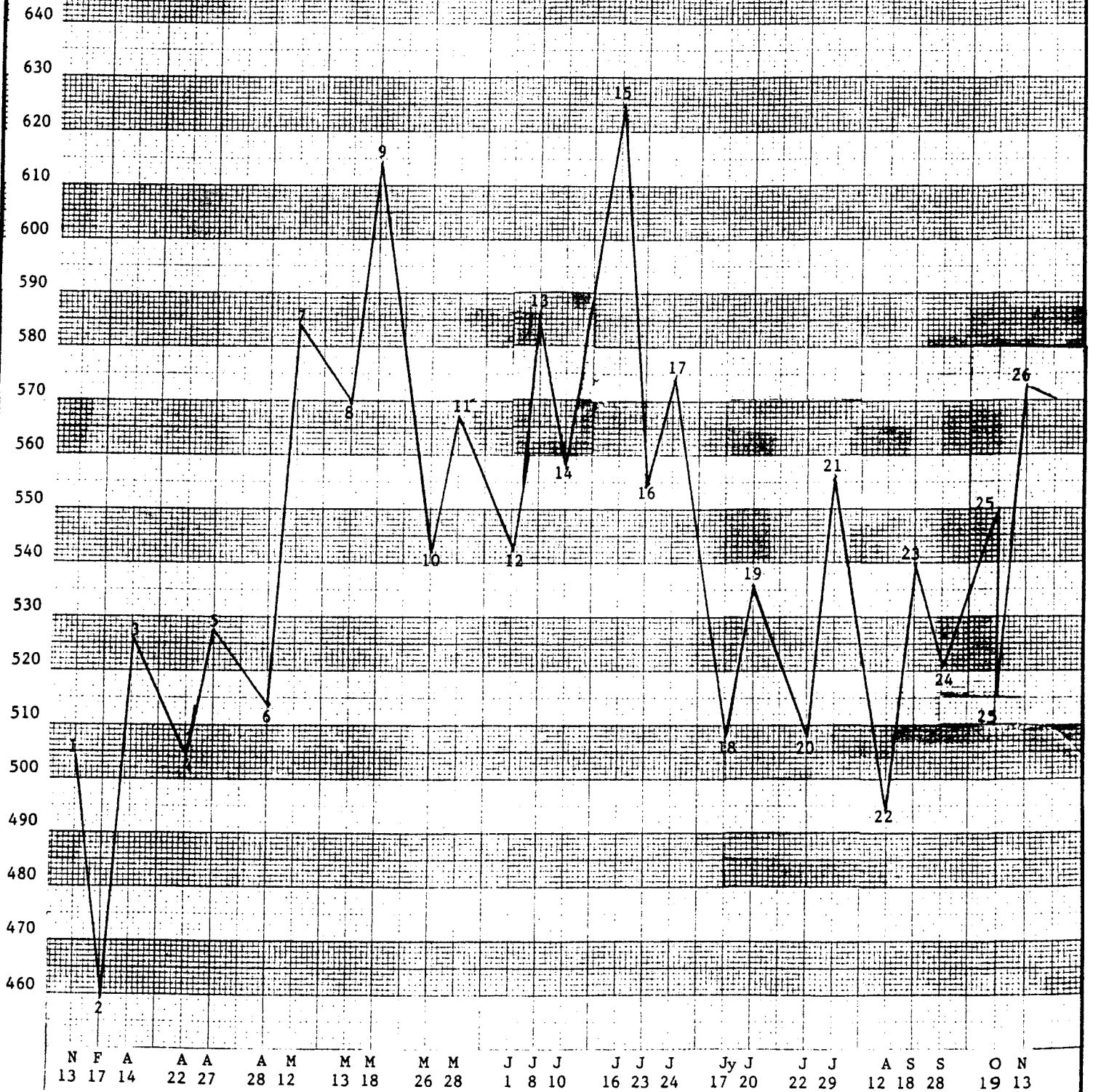
A first glance at the swing chart could be misleading as the swings look similar to other years; however, the scale used to construct the chart is smaller as the range for the year is less than \$1.00.

A triple top was the kiss of death for this contract. The last high fell on the highly aspected date of May 8th, with Mercury and the Node playing the leading roles.

Note the bottom of the market occurred with Mars going Direct and Mercury changing signs.

Soybeans

November 1987

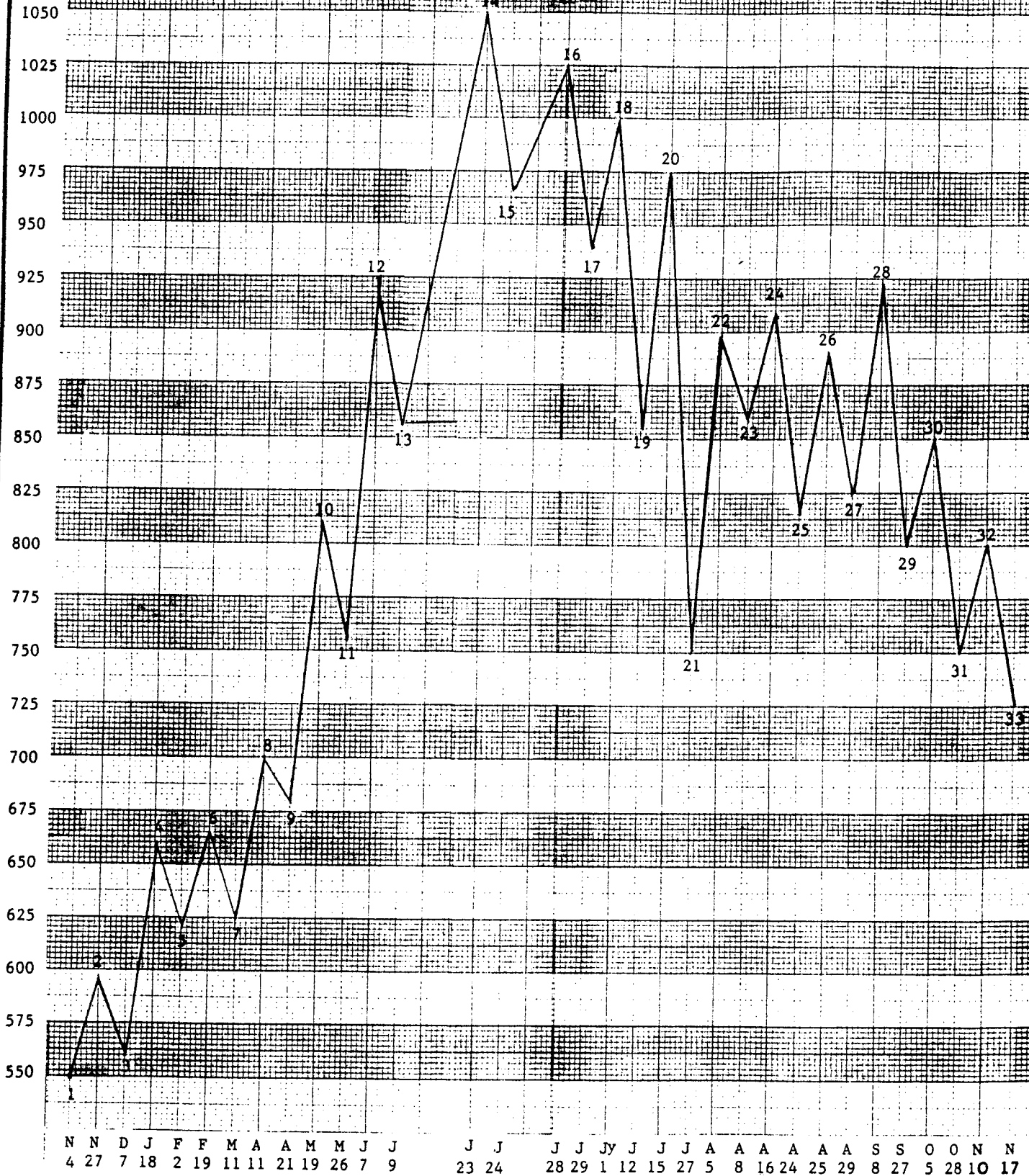


NOVEMBER 1987

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 27	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	Aspects			
1	11-13	RD		☾☽ ☽☾			☾11☽	☾OL☾OD	☽☽8°	☾☽8°	
2	2-17	RD	☾☽☾ 27	☽☾		☽		☾OL☾OD	☽☽13°		
3	4-14	RD			☽		☽☽☽☽☽☽	☾OL	☽☽9°		
4	4-22	RD		☽☽ ☾	☾☽		☽☽☽	Eclipse			
5	4-27	RD					☽☽☽	☾OL	☽☽26°	☾☽6°	☽☽413°
6	4-28		☽27					●	☾☽7°	☾☽8°	☽☽26°
7	5-12		☽27						☾☽19°	☽☽24°	☽☽26°
8	5-13				☽			○	☽☽24°		
9	5-18		☾☽ 27		☽		☽☽☽		☽☽8°		
10	5-26			☽☾				●	☾☽3°	☽☽7°	☽☽25°
11	5-28		☽27				☾☽☽	● ☾MD	☾☽☽7°	☽☽25°	
12	6-1			☾☾	☽				☽☽7°		
13	6-8		☽27				☽11☽		☾☽17°	☽☽25°	☽☽11° ☽☽7°
14	6-10						☽☽☽	○	☽☽7°	☽☽12°	☾☽17°
15	6-16	RD					☽☽☽☽☽☽		☾☽23°	☾☽24°	☽☽17°
16	6-23			☽☾	☾				☽☽16°	☽☽24°	
17	6-24			☽☾			☽☽☽		☽☽☽16°	☽☽24°	
18	7-17	RD	☽27	☽☾		☽D	☾☽☽	☾OD ☾OL	☾☽23°		
19	7-20		☾27						☽☽7°	☽☽8°	
20	7-22		☾27				☾11☽	☾ML☾MD	☽☽9°	☾☽28°	
21	7-29	RD	☽27		☽		☽☽☽	☾OL☾OD	☽☽28°	☾☽5°	☽☽☽6°
22	8-12	RD							☽☽14°	☽☽22°	
23	9-18		☽27			☽D☽	☽11☽		☾☽24°	☽☽22°	
24	9-28	RD	☽27		☽				☽☽15°	☾☽5°	
25	10-19	RD						☾OL☾OD	☽☽24°	☽☽5°	
26	11-13	RD			☽				☽☽10°	☾☽19°	

Soybeans

November 1988

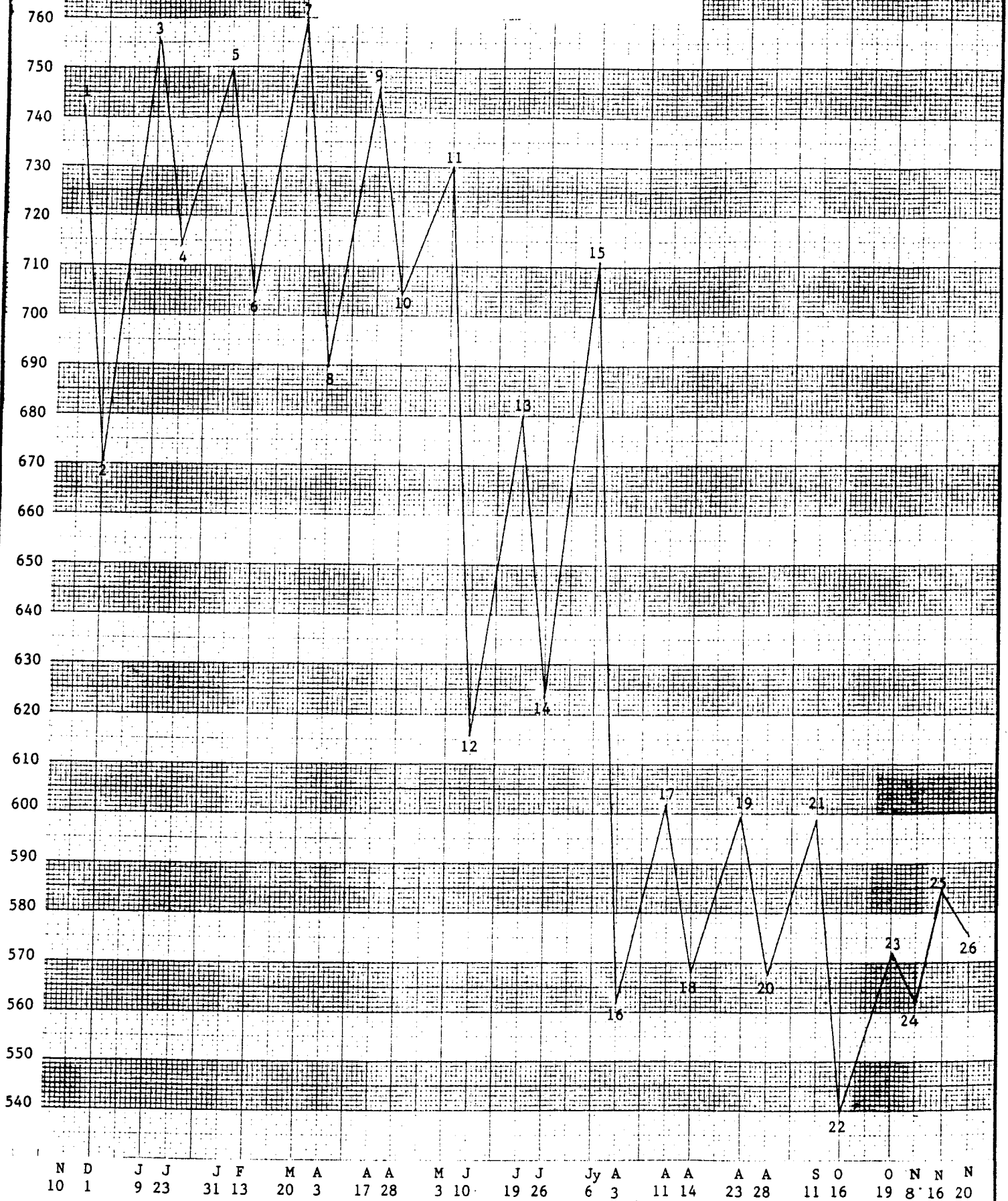


NOVEMBER 1988

No	Turn date	ᑭ R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	ᐅ	Aspects			
1	11-4		ᐅ	ᐅᑭ	ᐅ			○				
2	11-27	ᑭᑭ	ᐅ						ᐅᐅ21°	ᐅ220°		
3	12-7							ᐅ _{ML} ᐅ _{MD}	ᐅᐅ6°	ᐅᐅ11°		
4	1-18		○ᐅ		ᐅ			ᐅ _{ML} ᐅ _{MD}	●	ᐅᐅ12°		
5	2-2	ᑭᑭ	ᐅ	2ᑭ		ᐅᑭ		○	ᐅᐅ28°	○ᐅ12°	ᐅᐅ29°	
6	2-19	ᑭᐅ	○		○			ᐅ _{OL} ᐅ _{OD}	○ᐅᐅᐅ	ᐅᐅ12°	ᐅᐅ13°	
7	3-11	ᑭᑭ		ᐅᑭ			ᐅᐅᐅ	ᐅ _{ML} ᐅ _{MD}	2ᐅᐅ	○ᐅ12°		
8	4-11	ᑭᐅ		○ᑭ		ᐅᐅᑭ			ᐅᐅ10°	ᐅᐅ11°	ᐅ27°	
9	4-21				ᐅ○		○11ᐅ	ᐅ _{ML} ᐅ _{MD}	○2ᐅ10°	○ᐅᐅ	○ᐅᐅ	
10	5-19		○ᐅ	ᐅᑭ	ᐅ○			ᐅ _{MD}	ᐅᐅᐅ			
11	5-26	ᑭᑭ						ᐅ _{OL} ᐅ _{OD}	ᐅᐅᐅ	○ᐅᐅ1°		
12	6-7	ᑭᑭ					ᐅᐅᐅ	ᐅ _{OL} ᐅ _{OD}	○ᐅᐅᐅ	ᐅᐅ25°		
13	6-9			○ᑭ			○11ᐅ		ᐅᐅᐅ	○ᐅᐅ10°		
14	6-23	ᑭᑭ		ᐅᑭ	○				ᐅᐅᐅᐅ	○ᐅᐅ18°		
15	6-24					ᐅᐅᐅ			ᐅᐅ28°			
17	6-29							○ ᐅ _{MD}	○ᐅᐅᐅ	ᐅᐅ28°	○ᐅᐅᐅ	
18	7-01						ᐅᐅ12		○ᐅᐅᐅ	○ᐅᐅᐅ	ᐅᐅ28°	
19	7-12		ᐅ	ᐅᑭ	ᐅ			ᐅ _{ML} ᐅ _{MD}	●ᐅᐅᐅ29°	○ᐅ2ᐅᐅ	28°	
20	7-15		ᐅ	ᐅᑭ	○		ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ		2ᐅᐅ28°			
21	7-27		ᐅᐅᐅ		ᐅ			ᐅ _{MD}	○ᐅᐅᐅ			
22	8-5	ᑭᑭ	ᐅᐅᐅ	ᐅᑭ								
23	8-8		ᐅ	○ᑭ	ᐅ		ᐅᐅ11○	ᐅ _{ML} ᐅ _{MD}	○ᐅᐅᐅ			
24	8-16		ᐅ						ᐅ22°	○ᐅᐅᐅ		
25	8-24		ᐅ	ᐅᑭ	○			ᐅ _{ML}				
26	8-25		ᐅ			○ᐅᑭ						
27	8-29	ᑭᐅ	ᐅᐅᐅ			ᐅᐅᐅ	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ11ᐅ		ᐅᐅ11°			
28	9-8		ᐅ	○ᑭ	ᐅ		ᐅᐅᐅᐅ		ᐅᐅᐅᐅ10°			
29	9-27		ᐅᐅᐅ	ᐅᑭ			ᐅᐅᐅᐅ			○ᐅᐅᐅ		
30	10-5		ᐅᐅᐅ		ᐅ				○ᐅᐅ11°			
31	10-28		ᐅ	ᐅᑭ		○ᐅᐅ	ᐅᐅ11ᐅ		ᐅᐅᐅᐅ28°	○24°		
32	11-10			ᐅᑭ			○ᐅ11ᐅ	●	ᐅᐅ12°	ᐅᐅᐅᐅ		

Soybeans

November 1989



NOVEMBER BEANS 1989

No	Turn date	Ω R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	☽	Aspects			
1	11-10			♀Ω			♂11♀	● ☽ _{ML}				
2	12-1	ΩA		♂♀ Ω			♀11♂	☽ _{OL} ☽ _{OD}	♂♀♂8°			
3	1-9		♀27°		♀				♂56°			
4	1-23	Ω _D		♀Ω				☽ _{OL}	♂♂♂3°	♂♂2°	♀♀15°	♂♂8°
5	1-31	ΩA	♀♀27°				♂11♀	☽ _{ML}	♂♀11°	♀226°		
6	2-13	ΩA	227°	♂Ω	♀			☽ _{ML}	♀♂10°			
7	3-20	ΩA	♀27°		♂			☽ _{OD} ☽ _{OL}	♀♀14°	♂♀12°	♂♂5°	
8	4-3	ΩA		2Ω			♀11♀	☽ _{OD} ☽ _{OL}	♀♂♀	♂♀♀ ♂13°		
9	4-17	ΩA	♂27°		♀			☽ _{OD} ☽ _{OL}	♀♀12°			
10	4-28	Ω _D	♀27°						♂♂29°	♀♂♀13°		
11	5-3			♂♂ Ω				☽ _{OD}	♂♀12°	♀♂♂13°		
12	6-10	ΩA	♂27°		♀			☽ _{OD}	♂♀12°			
13	6-19		♂Ω 27°	♂Ω				○ ☽ _{MD}	♂♀11°			
14	6-26	ΩA	♀Ω27°	♀Ω			♀H♂	☽ _{OD}	♂♀11°			
15	7-06	Ω _D			♀				♂♀12°	♀♂♀10°		
16	8-2	Ω _D	♀27°	♀Ω				☽ _{OL}	♂♀9°			
17	8-11							☽ _{ML} ☽ _{MD}	♂♂8°	♀♀10°		
18	8-14			♀Ω					♀♀12°	♂♂7°		
19	8-23	Ω _D	♀27°	♀Ω	♂			☽ _{ML}	♀24°	♂♀12°	♀♂7°	
20	8-28				♀				♂25°	♂♂1°		
21	9-11		♀27°	♂Ω	♀	♀A ♂♂D			2♂7°			
22	10-16			♂Ω				☽ _{ML}	♀♀9°	♀♂8°		
23	10-19							☽ _{MD}	♀24♀10°	♀♀12°		
24	11-08	ΩA						☽ _{OL}	♀♂1°	♂♀15°		
25	11-17		♀27°						♀24♀10°			

Soybeans

November 1990

700
685
670
655
640
625
610
595
580
565
550

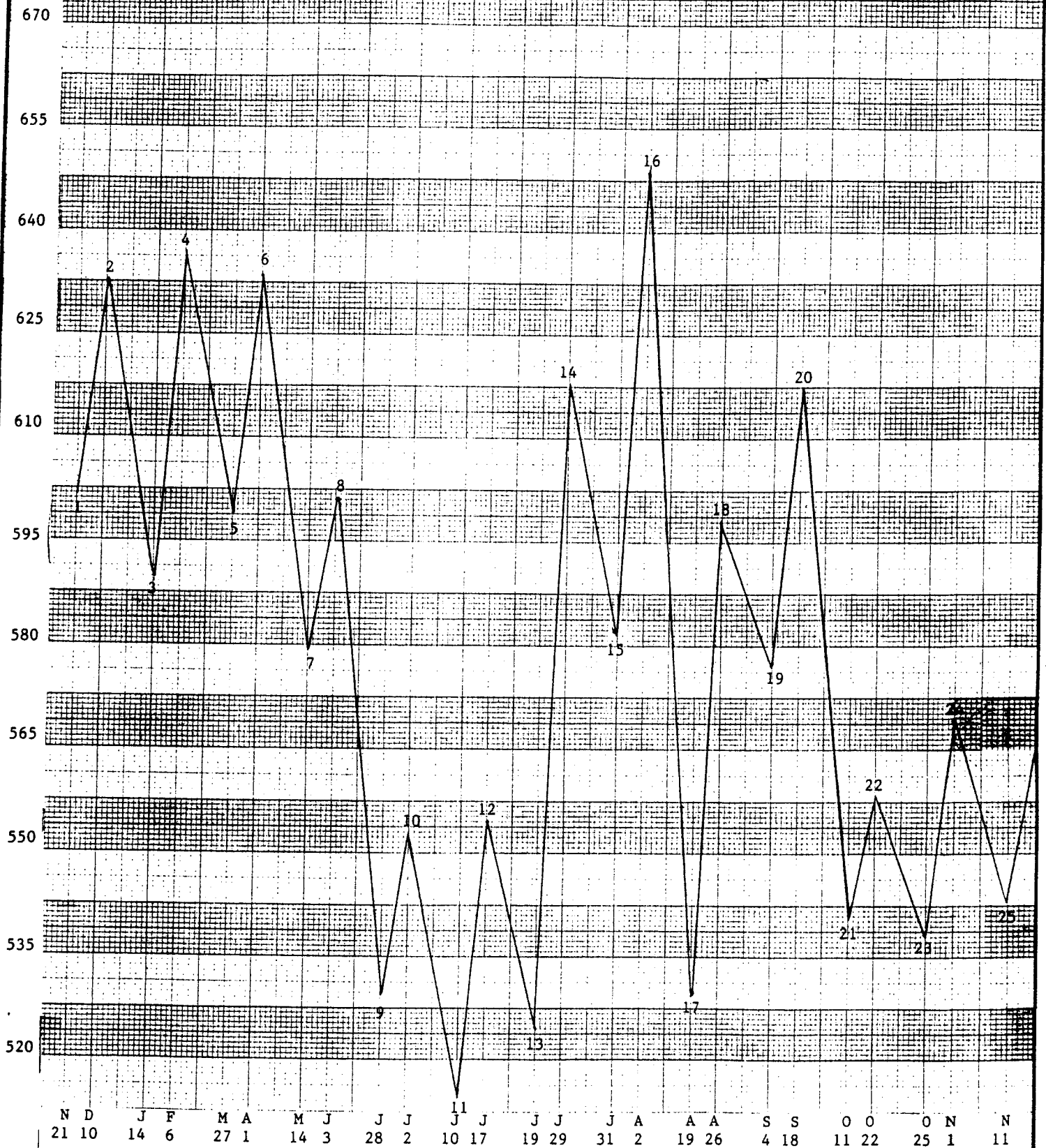
N N D J M A M M M J J J Jy A A A S S O N N N
16 28 14 29 21 3 1 7 10 4 13 18 2 3 24 31 12 24 8 14 19 20

NOVEMBER BEANS 1990

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 27	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	∇	Aspects			
1	11-16		♂27					∇ _{MD}	♂♀2510°			
2	11-28						♂11♀	∇ _{MD} ∇ _{OL}	● ♂♀15° ♂♂16°			
3	12-14		♂27					∇ _{MD}	♂28° ♂♀11°			
4	1-29				♂			∇ _{OD}	♂♀13°			
5	3-21	RD			♂♀		♂14♂♂11♀		♂♀14° ♂♂21°			
6	4-3	RD	♂♀27	♂♀					♂♀17°			
7	5-1	RD	♂27					∇ _{OL}	♂♀25° ♂♂26° ♂♂♂♀			
8	5-7			♂♀ ♂♀					♂♀16° ♂♂6°			
9	5-10						♂11♀	○ ∇ _{ML}	♂♀14° ♂♂♂♀ ♂28°			
10	6-4			♂♀				∇ _{ML}	♂♀13°			
11	6-13	RD		♂♂ ♀	♀			∇ _{OL}	♂♀15° ♂♂♂♀			
12	6-18	RD	♂27	♂♂♀			♂11♂	∇ _{ML}	♂♀13° ♂♀23° ♂♂24°			
13	7-2			♂♀ ♂♀				∇ _{ML}	♂♀8° ♂♀22° ♂♀			
14	8-3			♂♀				∇ _{MD}				
15	8-24	RD	♂27		♂	♂♀	♂11♂		♂20° ♂♀12°			
16	8-31			♂♀	♂				♂♀16°			
17	9-12	RD					♂11♂	∇ _{MD}	♂♀18° ♂♀11° ♂♂5 285			
18	9-24			♂♀	♂	♂♀D			♂♀11°			
19	10-8			♂♀			♂11♀	∇ _{MD}	♂♂13° ♂♀16° ♀29			
20	11-14						♂11♂	∇ _{ML}	♂♀20° ♂♂7			
21	11-19		♂27		♀				♂213° ♂♀12°			

Soybeans

November 1991

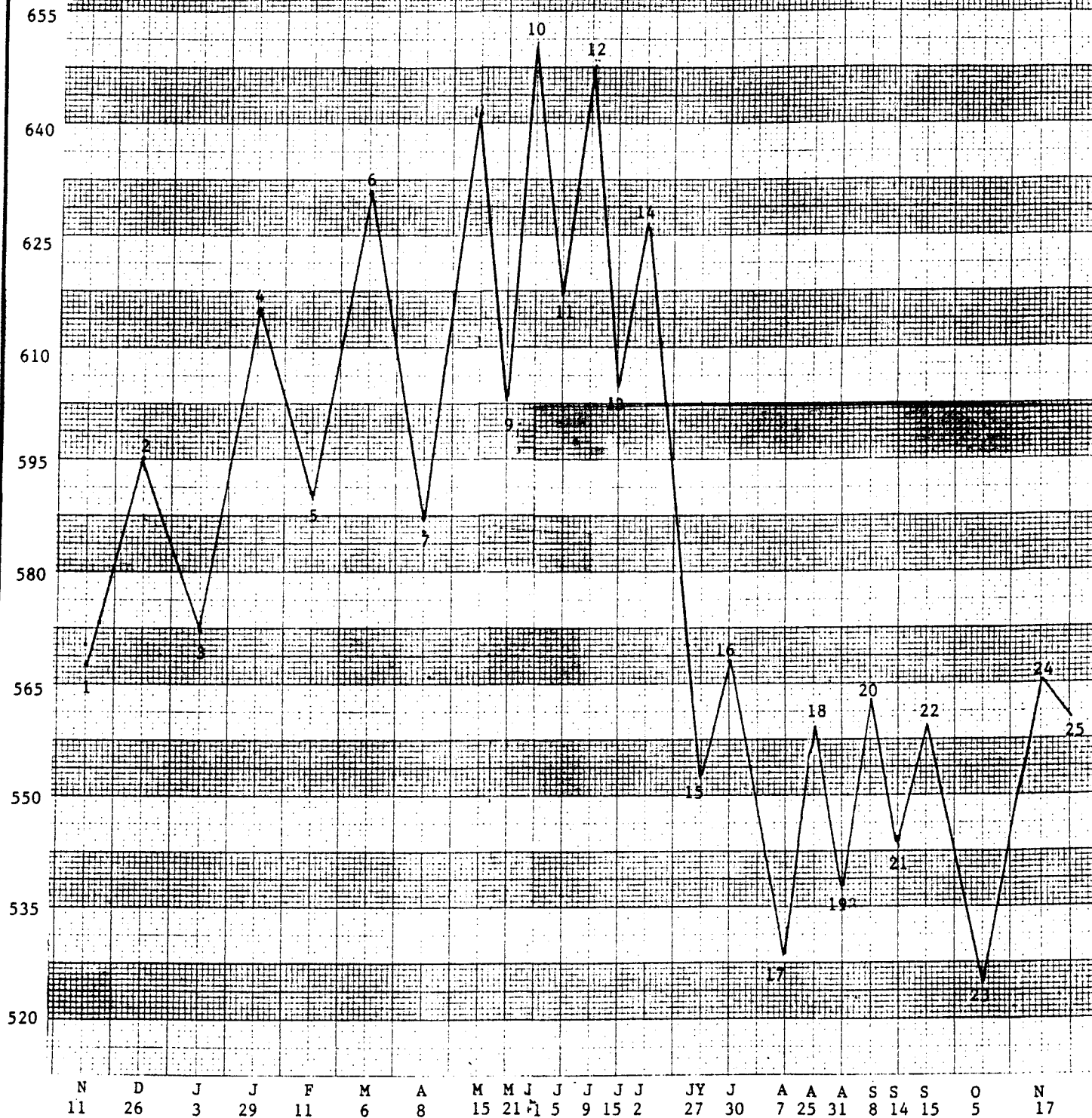


NOVEMBER BEANS 1991

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 27	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	Aspects			
1	11-21	RD	27	27	27			OL	13		
2	12-10	RD	27					OD	18	88	413
3	1-14		27		8		14 11	Ec MD	210	28	
4	2-6	RD	27	27	27			ML	27		
5	3-27			27			14	OD	54		
6	4-1		27					ML	28	16	
7	5-14		27				14		23	56	
8	6-3		27				14			12	
9	6-28	RD		27			14	ECLIPSE	55	20	19
10	7-2		27				11	OD			
11	7-10	RD	27	27	27		14	Ec OL	11	17	
12	7-17	RD		27				ML	17	54	
13	7-19	RD	27	27				ML	54		
14	7-29					27		OD	27	53	
15	7-31							OD	27	53	10
16	8-2	RD				27		ML	27		
17	8-19		27		27		11	MD	24	51	
18	8-26		27				11	OD	26	51	
19	9-4	RD		27			11 14	OL	23	51	
20	9-18	RD				27	11	OL	11	89	14
21	10-11		27	27			14				
22	10-22		27	27	27			ML	10		
23	10-25								16	14	
24	11-1		27				14	OD	29		
25	11-11	RD		27				OL	51	28	20

Soybeans

November 1992

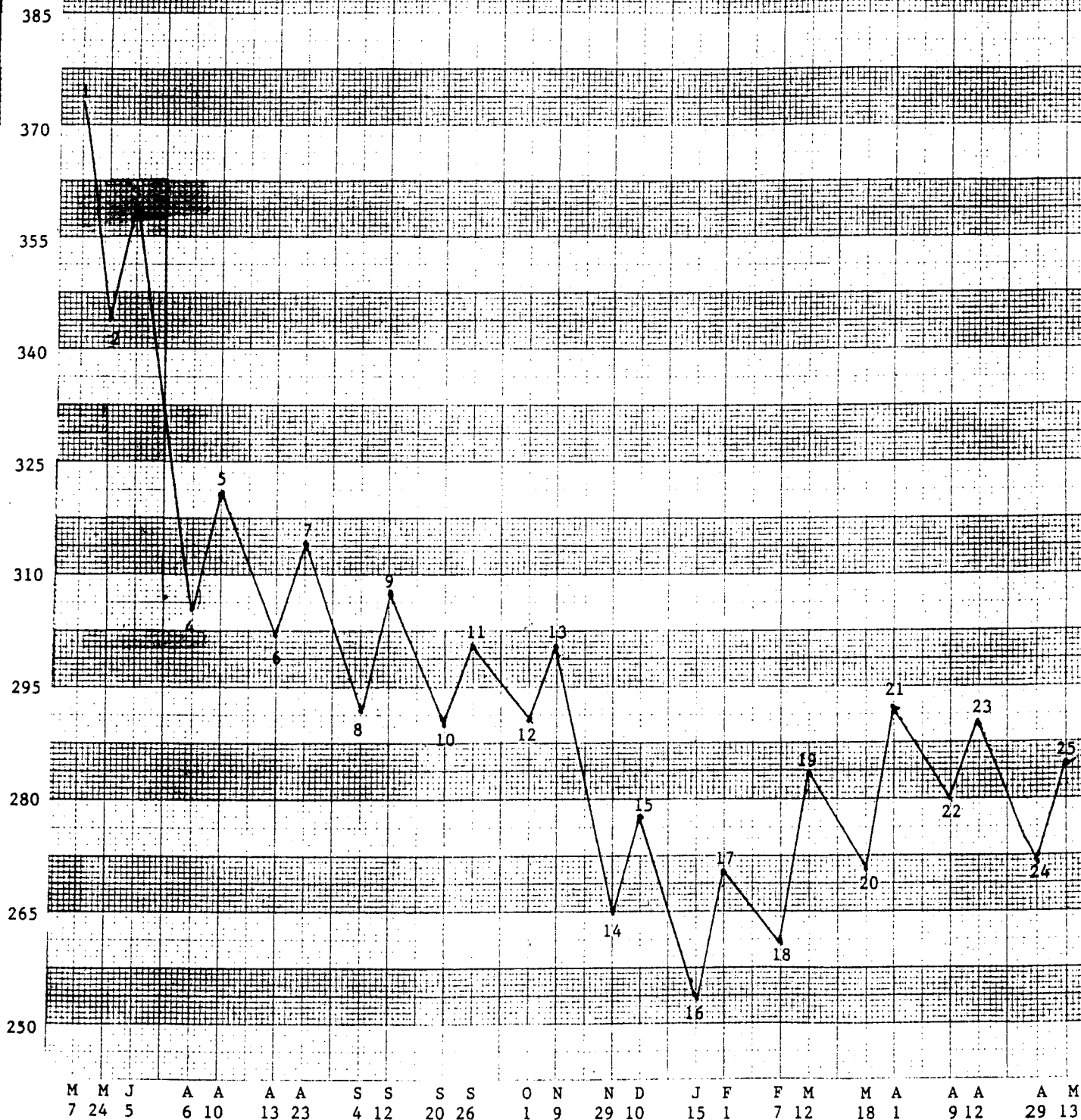


NOVEMBER BEANS 1992

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 27	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	☾	Aspects			
1	11-11	RD		48	♀		♀11 ♀	☾OL	☾☾17	4810	♀51	
2	12-26						☾11☾	☾OD	☾55	♀♀21		
3	1-3	RD					Eclipse	☾MD☾OL	☾813	♀♀22		
4	1-29		♀27	☾5 RD	♀		♀11♀ ♀11♀	☾MD	☾☾815	☾413	☾☾5	
5	2-11	RD					♀11♀		☾☾♀22			
6	3-06							☾ML	☾☾513			
7	4-8	RD			♀	♀D	♀11♀	☾MD☾OL	☾817	☾♀18		
8	5-15						♀H5	☾	♀♀♀18	♀817	♀☾6	♀24
9	5-21			☾RD	☾		☾H♀ ♀H5		♀♀♀18	♀817		
10	6-1	RD					● ♀H♀	☾MD☾OL	☾♀♀18	☾☾8	☾♀20	
11	6-5						☾H8		♀♀♀18	♀♀17	♀♀20	
12	6-9		♀27	♀RD	♀		♀H8	☾ML	☾♀817	☾♀♀♀ 18		
13	6-15	RD		☾RD	☾		Eclipse	☾OL☾MD	☾☾♀	♀♀18		
14	6-26		♀27		♀		♀H♀		♀☾48	♀♀17		
15	7-27	RD		☾RD	☾		☾11☾	☾OL☾MD	♀♀8 15	♀2 14	♀☾♀	♀516
16	7-30	RD				♀D		●	♀♀ 20	48 15		
17	8-07	RD			♀			☾MD	☾2♀16	♀814	♀☾7	
18	8-25	RD					♀H♀		♀513	♀814	♀516	♀♀20
19	8-31		♀RD27	♀RD	♀				♀ML			
20	9-08		☾RD27	☾RD			♀H2		♀♀10	☾♀6		
21	9-14				☾		☾11♀	☾OD☾ML	☾♀♀ 20	♀♀16	☾☾8	
22	9-15						♀112 ♀H♀		☾☾8	♀☾2		
23	10-05		♀27	♀RD					♀25	☾512		
24	11-17	RD							♀♀4			

Wheat

May 1991

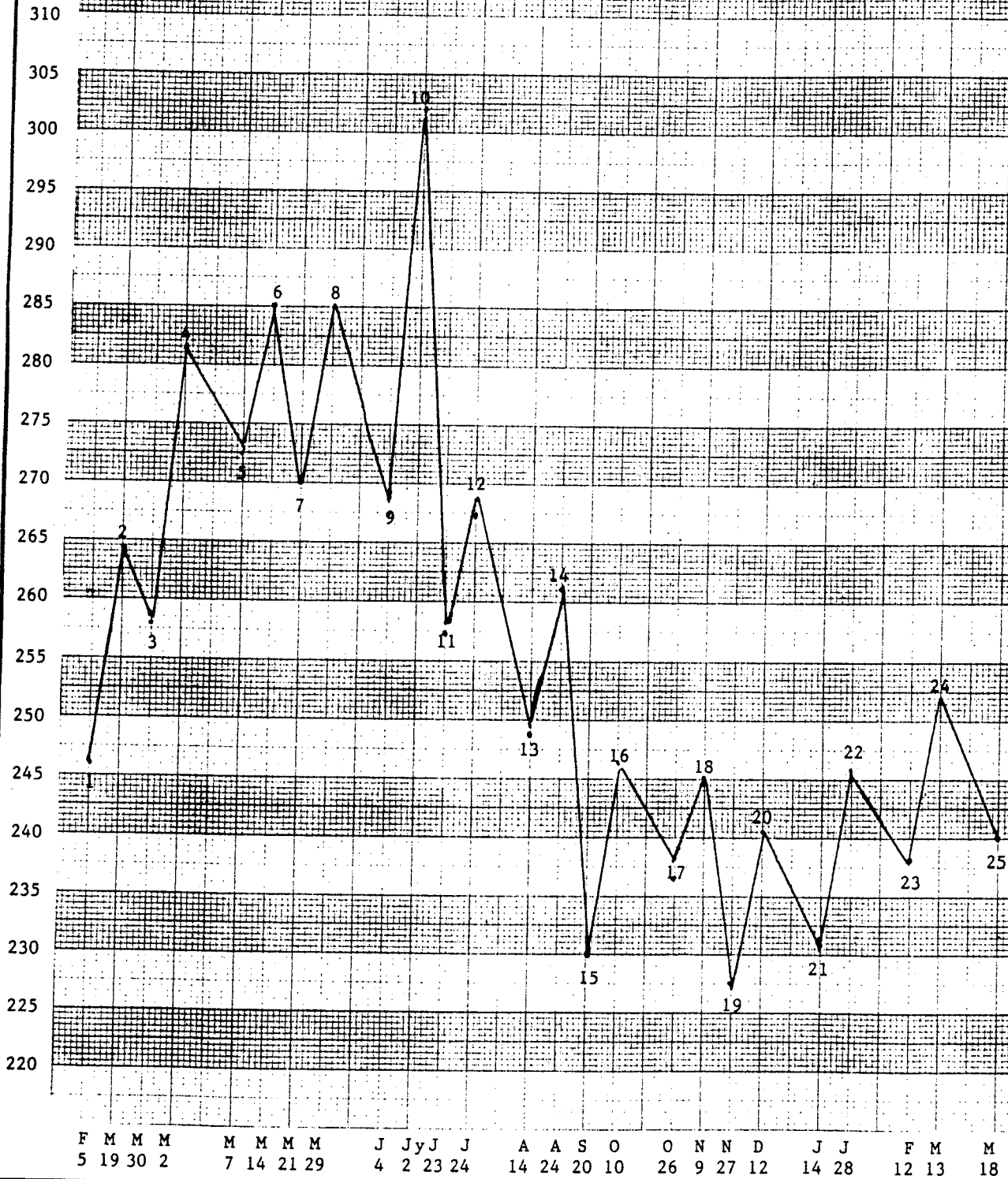


MAY WHEAT 1991

No	Turn date	Ω R D	C-N 22°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	∇	Aspects			
1	5-07			Ω					⊙ 16°			
2	5-24		♀ 22°	Ω				● ∇ MD				
3	6-5			Ω					⊙ 15° 2Ψ 13°			
4	8-6	Ω A					♀ 11 5	Ec ∇ OL	♀ 20° ⊙ 12°			
5	8-10						⊙ 11 0°	∇ OD	♀ 15° ⊙ 18°			
6	8-13	Ω D			♀		♀ 11 2	∇ ML	♂ 15 20°			
7	8-23		♀ 22°		⊙			∇ OD				
8	9-4							○ ∇ OD	⊙ 11°			
9	9-12							∇ MD	2♂ 10° 5' ⊙ 18° ♀ 11°			
10	9-20			2Ω				●	♀ 15°			
11	9-26	Ω D						∇ MD	♂ 11° ♀ 16°			
12	10-1	Ω A	♀ 22°	Ω	♀				♂ 11° ⊙ 28°			
13	11-9	Ω A					⊙ 11 9	∇ OL	2Ψ 12° ⊙ 17°			
14	11-29	Ω A	♂ 22°				♀ 14 0°	∇ ML	♀ 13° ♂ 7°			
15	12-10	Ω A						∇ OD	⊙ 18° 2Ψ 18° ♀ 8°			
16	1-15			♂ Ω	♀			Ec ∇ OL				
17	2-1		♀ 22°					∇ OD	♂ 12° ⊙ 11°			
18	2-7	Ω D			♀ 5				♀ 11°			
19	3-12	Ω A	♀ 22°		♀		⊙ 11 9	∇ OL	⊙ 20° ♀ 0N			
20	3-18		♂ 22°	⊙ Ω	♀				♀ 13°			
21	4-01							∇ ML	♀ 16° ♀ 28°			
22	4-09			♀ Ω			♀ 11 2		⊙ 19° ♂ 23°			
23	4-12		⊙ 22°		♀		♀ 14 5	∇ OD	♂ 5°			
24	4-29		Ω 22°			♂ D		○	♀ 19°			
25	5-13		♂ 22° ⊙ 22°	⊙ Ω			♂ 14 8	●	2 5 16°			

Corn

March 1991

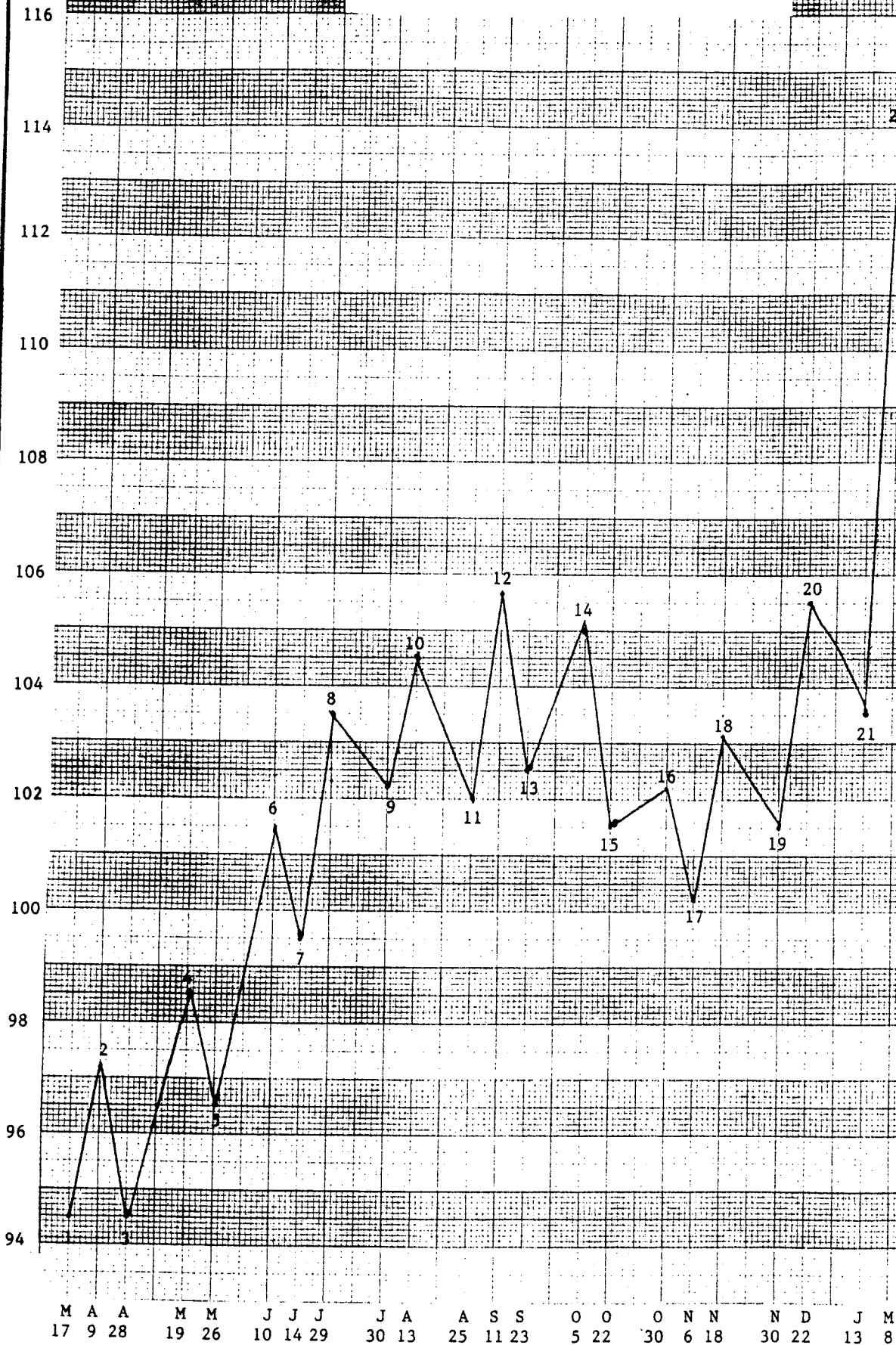


MARCH CORN 1991

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 0'54	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	☽	Aspects			
1	2-05	RD		☉			☿11♀	☽ MD	♀♂			
2	3-19	RD	☿ 0'54	♀	☿			☽ MD				
3	3-30	RD		♂				☽ ML	☿22' ☉8'9'			
4	5-02	RD		☉				☽ OL	♂27' ♀14'			
5	5-07			♀ ♂					☉16'			
6	5-14			♀					♀28'9' ♂16'			
7	5-21		☉ 0'54	28	☉			☽ ML				
8	5-29	RD						☽ OL	♀♂28' ☉8' ♀212'			
9	6-04			♂				☽ ML	☉24♂13'			
10	7-02			☿ ♂				☽ ML	☉♂♂ ♂22'			
11	7-23	RD			☉		Ec	☽ OL	♂♂6'			
12	7-24		☉ 0'54	♂				☽ OD	♀♂21'			
13	8-14	RD	♀0'54		♀			☽ MD	☉♂20' ♀♂19'			
14	8-24		☉ 0'54	♂	☉	♀R	♀11♂		♀♂12'			
15	9-20							●				
16	10-10	RD						☽ MD	♀♂11' ♀29' ☉16'			
17	10-26		♀ 0'54	☉	♀		♂11♂	☽ OL				
18	11-09	RD					☉11♀	☽ OL	☉♀♀17' ♂24♂			
19	11-27	RD						☽ OD	☉♂5'			
20	12-12			♀				☽ ML	♂♂13'			
21	1-14		♀0'54	♂♂	♀		☉11♂	☽ MD	♂♂10'			
22	1-28	RD	♀0'54	♂	♀			☽ OL	☉♂8'			
23	2-12	RD						☽ OL	♂♂26'			
24	3-13	RD	♀0'54		♀		☉11♀		☉♀21'			

U.S. Bonds

March 1993

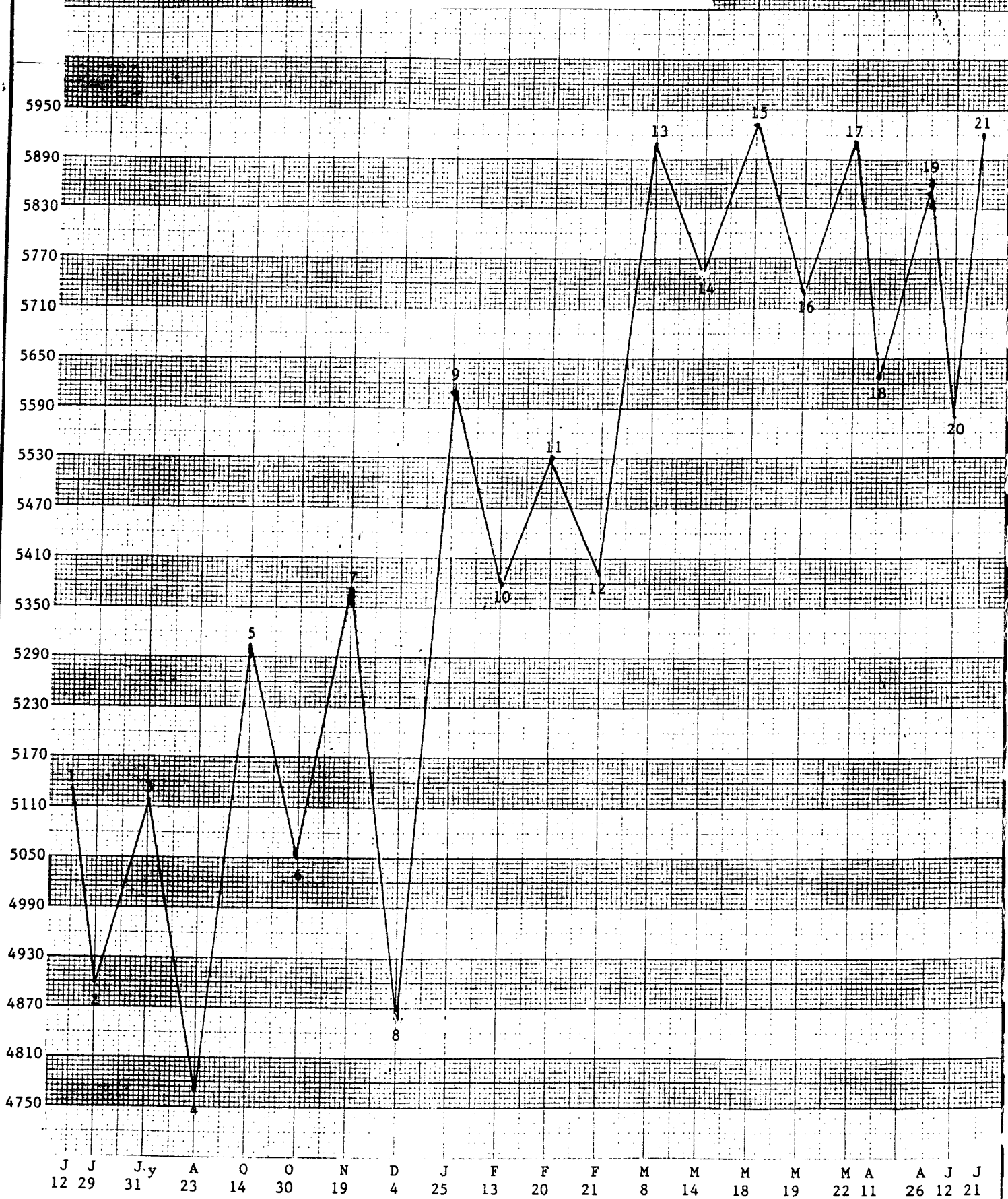


MARCH BONDS 1993

No	Turn date	RD	C-N	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	Aspects			
1	3-17					☿		○ ၇ _{OD}	၀° ၄' 22"		
2	4-9	☿ _D		၇ ₅ ၇		၇ _D		၇ _{MD} ၇ _{OL}	၀° ၄' 18"		
3	4-28						၀° 11' ၇	၇ _{OD} ၇ _{ML}	၅° ၈' ၄' 18"		
4	5-19	☿ _D						၇ _{MD} ၇ _{OL}	၅° ၄' 18"	၇° ၇' 21"	
5	5-26		၀° 16'	၇° ၇' ၇	၇° ၇'		၇° 11' ၇	၇ _{OD} ၇ _{ML}	၅° ၄' 18"		
6	7-10							၇ _{MD}	၀° ၅' ၄' ၀° 17"		
7	7-14		၇° ၅' 16'		၇		၀° ၅' ၄' ၀		၀° ၇' 20"	၀° ၀' 21"	
8	7-29	☿					●		၇° 2' 14"	၇° ၇' 17"	
9	7-30					၇ _D			2° ၅' ၅' 15"		
10	8-13		၇° 16'			၇ _D		○	၅° ၈' 14"	၀° ၇' 20"	
11	8-25	☿							၀° 2' 16"	2° ၇' 20"	၇° ၅' 13"
12	9-11		၇° 16'				၀° ၅' ၇	၇ _{OD} ၇ _{ML}	○ ၇° ၅' 12"	၀° ၇' 20"	
13	9-23		၇° 16'		၀		၇° ၅' 12		၇° 2' 26"	၇° ၀' 5"	
14	10-5		၇° 16'	၇° ၇					၀° ၀' ၇' ၅' 12"		
15	10-22		၇° 16'					၇ _{OD} ၇ _{ML}	၇° ၇' 21"	၇° 2' 2"	၇° ၀' 16"
16	10-30	☿ _D	၇° 16'		၇		၇° 11' ၇	၇ _{MD} ၇ _{OL}	၇° ၀' 22"	၇° ၅' 12"	
17	11-6		၇° 16'	၇° ၇				၇ _{OD} ၇ _{ML}	၇° 2' 5"		
18	11-18	☿	၇° 16'				၇° 11' ၇	၇ _{OD} ၇ _{ML}	၇° ၇' 4"	၀° ၀' 26"	
19	11-30					၇ _D	၀° 11' ၇		၀° 2' 5"		
20	12-22	☿			၀		၇° 11' ၇	၇ _{MD} ၇ _{OL}	၇° ၅' 15"	၇° 2' 12"	
21	1-13	☿ _D	၇° 16'	၀° ၇			၀° 11' ၇	၇ _{OD} ၇ _{ML}	၇° ၇' 18"		
22	3-8		၀° ၇' 16'	၀° ၇			၀° 11' ၇	၇ _{OD} ၇ _{ML}	○ ၇° ၇' 16"		

Live Hogs

June 1991

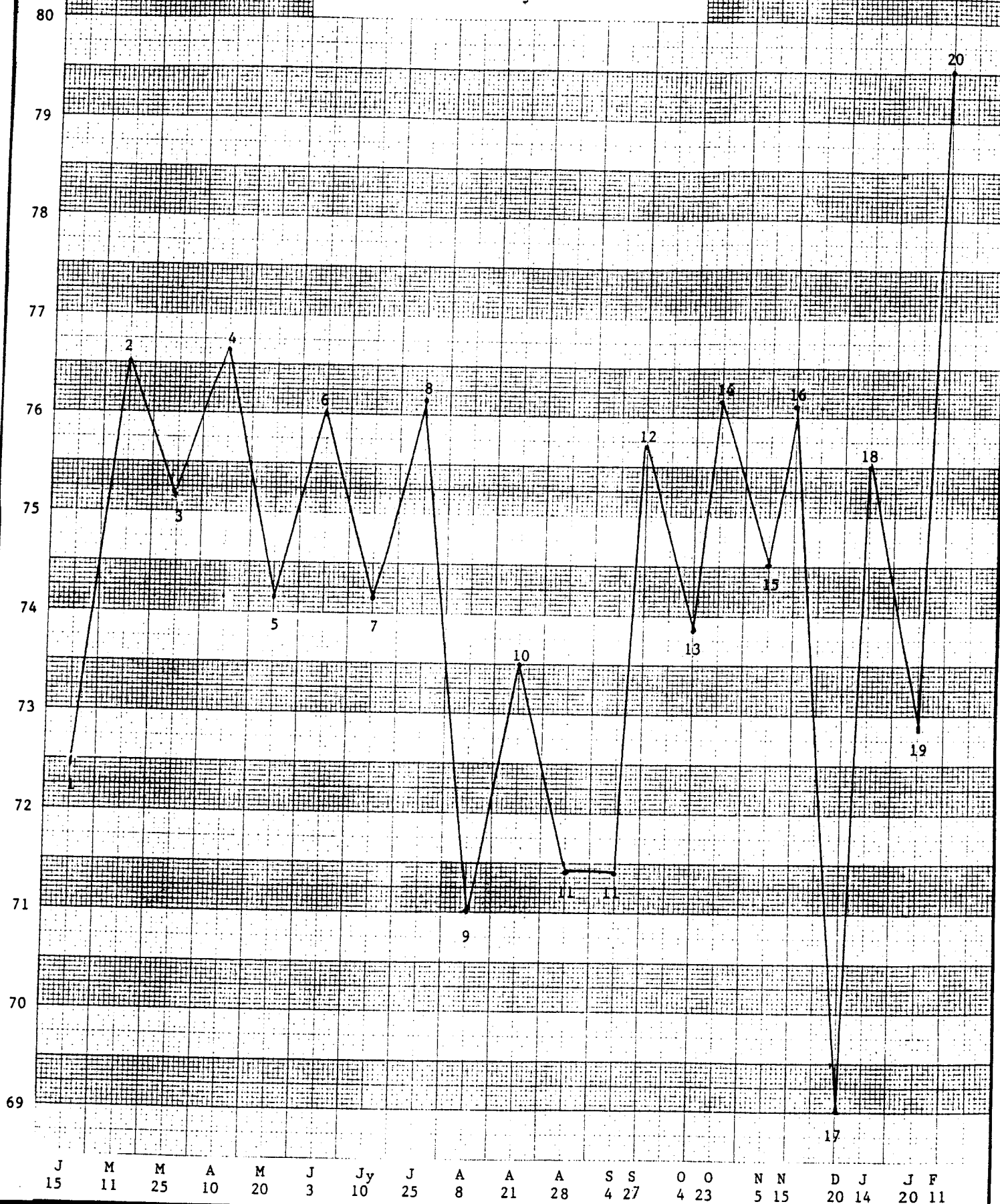


JUNE HOGS 1991

No	Turn date	RD	C-N 28°	C-C	PI	PI RD	Parallel	Aspects			
1	6-12	RD	28°	8°				OL	13°		
2	6-29	RA		8°	8			OD			
3	7-31			8°	8				12°	8°	
4	8-23		28°					OD			
5	10-14	RA		8°		8D		OD	28°		
6	10-30							OD	12°	211°	
7	11-19		28°	8°	8			MD			
8	12-4	RD	28°				118°	MD OL	3°	13°	
9	1-25	RD	28°	8°				MD	11°		
10	2-13	RA						● OL	12°	26°	
11	2-20			8°	8			ML			
12	2-21	RD	28°			8°			1°		
13	3-8	RD						MD	16°		
14	3-14						118°		23	20°	
15	3-18		28°	8°				ML			
16	3-19		28°		8			ML			
17	3-22				8			MD	23°	16°	
18	4-11							OD	18°	27°	23°
19	4-26		28°	8°		28°		OD ML	8°		
20	6-12			8°			45°	MD	● 12°		
21	6-21	RA	28°		8			ML	15°	28°	

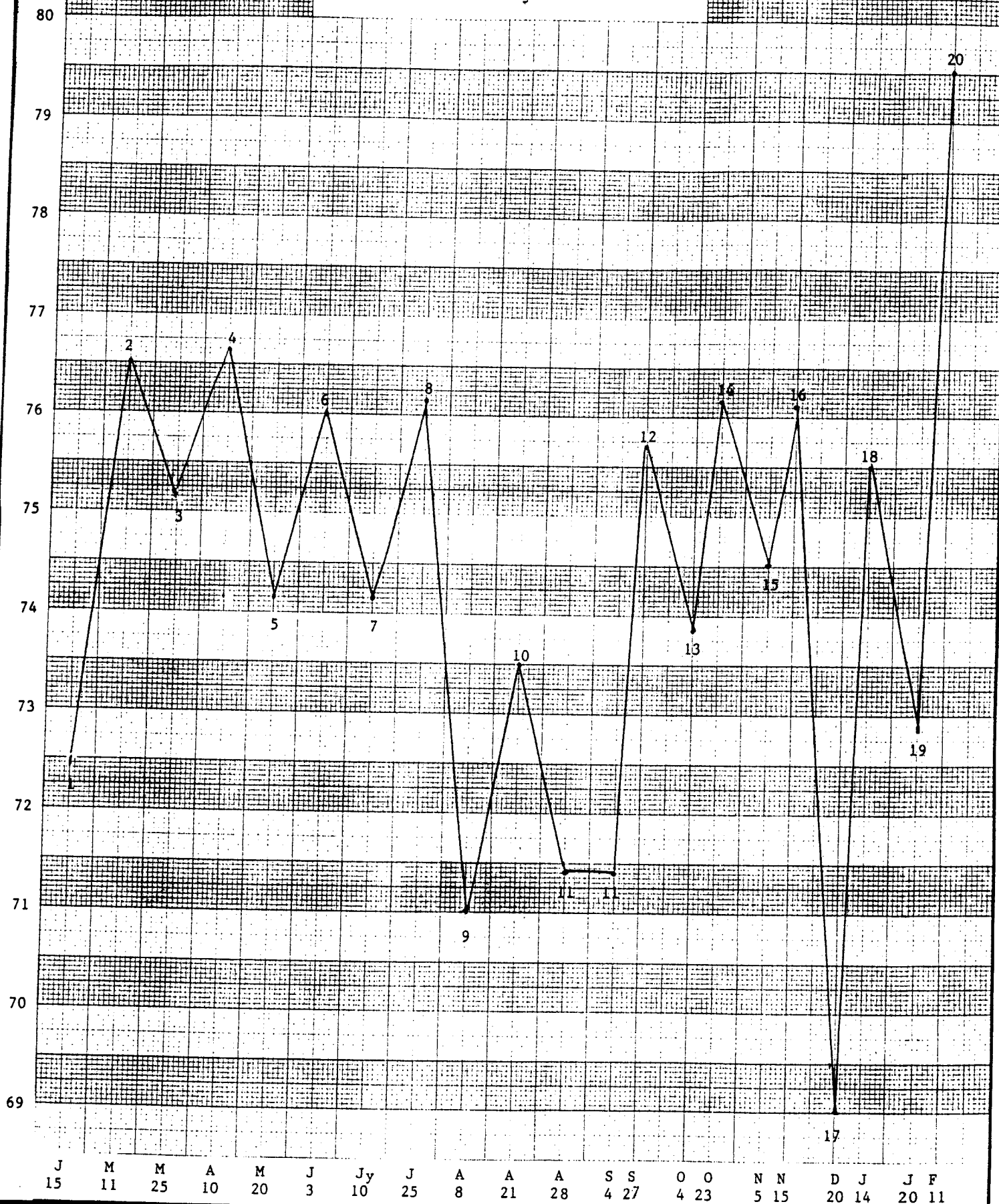
Live Cattle

February 1992



Live Cattle

February 1992

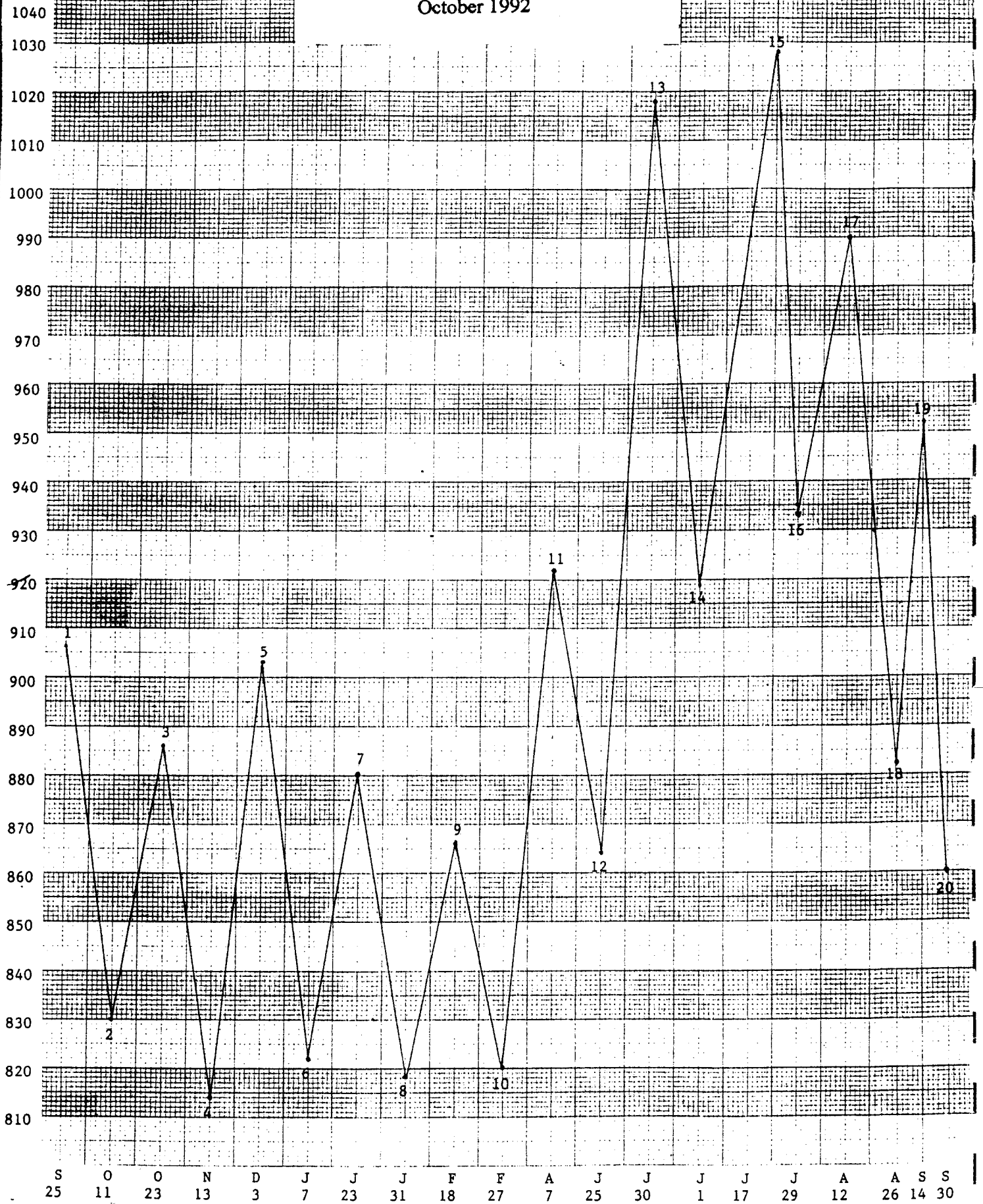


FEBRUARY 1992 LIVE CATTLE

No	Turn date	Ω R D	C-N 23°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	∅	Aspects			
1	1-15		⊙23°	♂Ω	♀		♀142	Ec ∅ _{OL}	2♂10°			
2	3-11	ΩR			4			∅ _{OL}	♀♀⊙20°			
3	3-25	ΩR		♂Ω				∅ _{OL}	⊙23°	⊙54°		
4	4-10								♂23°	⊙♀19°	♀♀27°	
5	5-20	ΩR			⊙							
6	6-03	ΩR	♀23°		♀		♀148		♀♀26°			
7	7-10	Ω _D			♀		Ec	∅ _{MD} ∅ _{OL}	⊙♀17°	2♀15°	♀♂11°	
8	7-25	Ω _D			⊙		⊙145	Ec ∅ _{OL}	♀♂6°			
9	8-8	ΩR				♀R		∅ _{OL}	♂♂14°	⊙♂15°		
10	8-21	ΩR			♀			∅ _{OL}				
11	8-28		♀23°	♀Ω				∅ _{ML}	2♀♂26°			
11	9-4	ΩR	♀♀23°	♀Ω			♀112	∅ _{OL}	♂51°			
12	9-27		♀23°		♂ _D				⊙23°			
13	10-4			♂Ω		♂ _D	♀11♀		♀⊙10°			
14	10-23			♀♀Ω	⊙			○ ∅ _{ML}	♀♂♀			
15	11-5			⊙Ω	♀			● ∅ _{ML}	2♂10°			
16	11-15	ΩR	⊙23°	2♂♀ Ω				∅ _{OD}	♂⊙♀20°			
17	12-20						Ec	∅ _{MD}	♀♀♂15°	♀214°		
18	1-14	Ω _D	⊙23°						⊙♀22°	4♀♂14°	♀♀16°	
19	1-20		♀23°		⊙			○	♂58°	♀♀22°		

Sugar No.11

October 1992

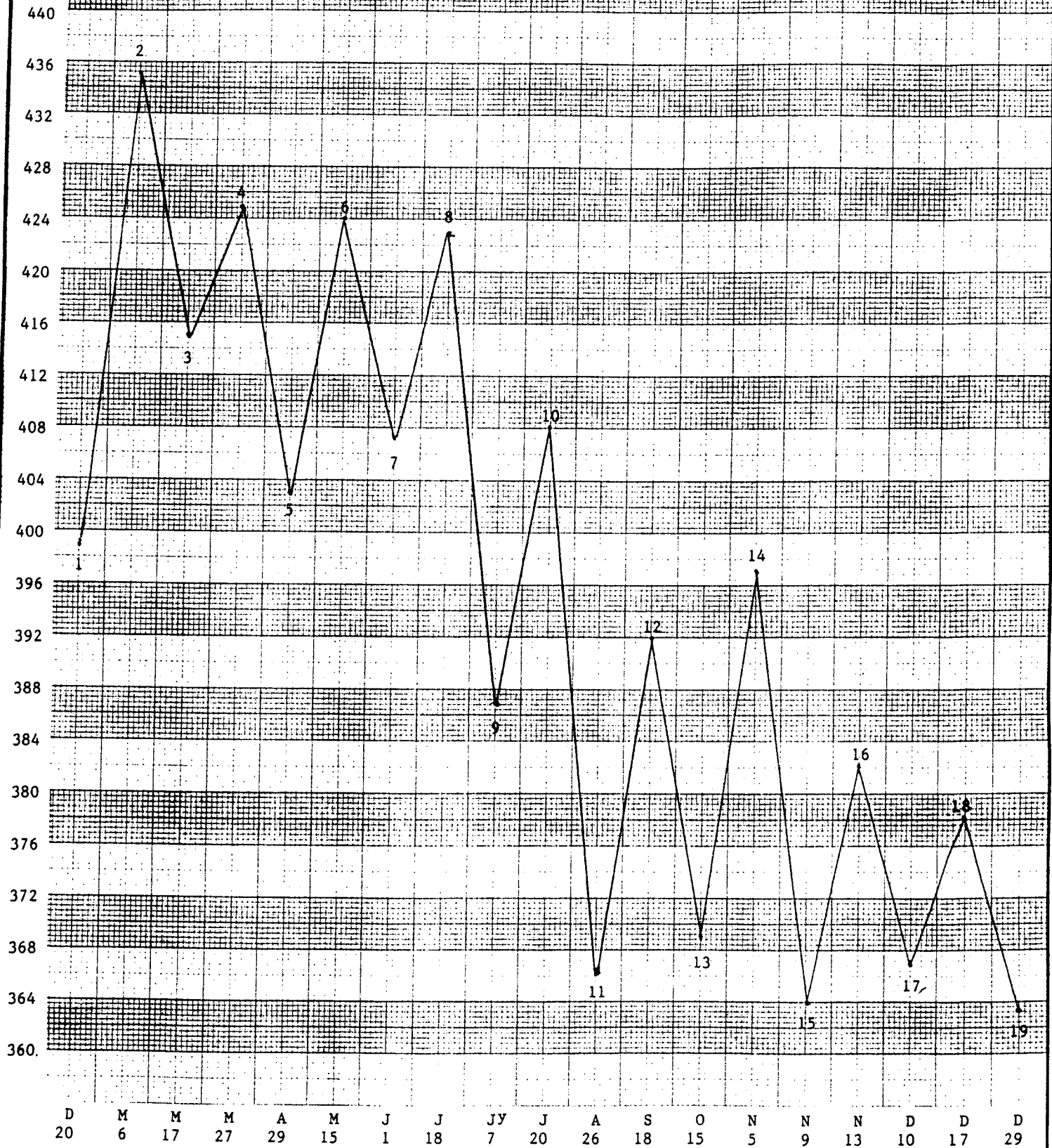


OCTOBER SUGAR No.11 1992

No	Turn date	ନ R D	C-N ୪	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	୩	Aspects			
1	9-25		ଠ୪୪	ଠ୪	ଠ	୪ D	୪୫୫	୩୧	୫୫ 23			
2	10-11		୫୪				୪୫୫ ଠ୫୫୪					
3	10-23			୫୫୪	ଠ			୦				
4	11-13		୫୪	ଠ୪୪ ୫୪	୫				ଠ୫ 20			
5	12-03		ଠ୫ 2	ଠ୪					୫୫ 21			
6	1-07						ଠ୧୧୫		୪୫ ଠ୧୪			
7	1-23		ଠ୪	ଠ୪				୩୦D				
8	1-31	ନ୫		ଠ୪ ଠ୪			୫୧୧୫	୩୦L	ଠ୫ 15	ଠ୪ 17		
9	2-18		୫୪		ଠ୫ ୫			୦	ଠ୫ ଠ୫ 29	୪୫ 11		
10	2-27	ନ୫		ଠ୪			୫୧୧୫	୩୦L	୫୪ 10			
11	4-07	ନ୫			୫				ଠ୫ 18			
12	6-25	ନ୫	ଠ୪					Ec	ଠ୫ ୪ 8	୫୫ 17		
13	6-30	ନ୫	୫୪						ଠ୪ 9	୫୫ 17		
14	7-01	ନ୫	୫୪						ଠ୪ 9	୫୫ 17		
15	7-17		୫୪						ଠ୫ 23	୫୫ 17		
16	7-29		ଠ୫ ୪	ଠ୪				●	୫୫ 15	୫୪ 14		
17	8-12					୫ D	ଠ୧୧୫	୦	୫୫ 14	ଠ୫ 20		
18	8-26		ଠ୪				୫୧୧୫		୫୫ 14	୪୫ 20 ଠ୫ 20		
19	9-14		ଠ୫ ୪		ଠ		ଠ୧୧୫ ୫୫୫		ଠ୫ ୫୫ 20			

Silver

December 1992

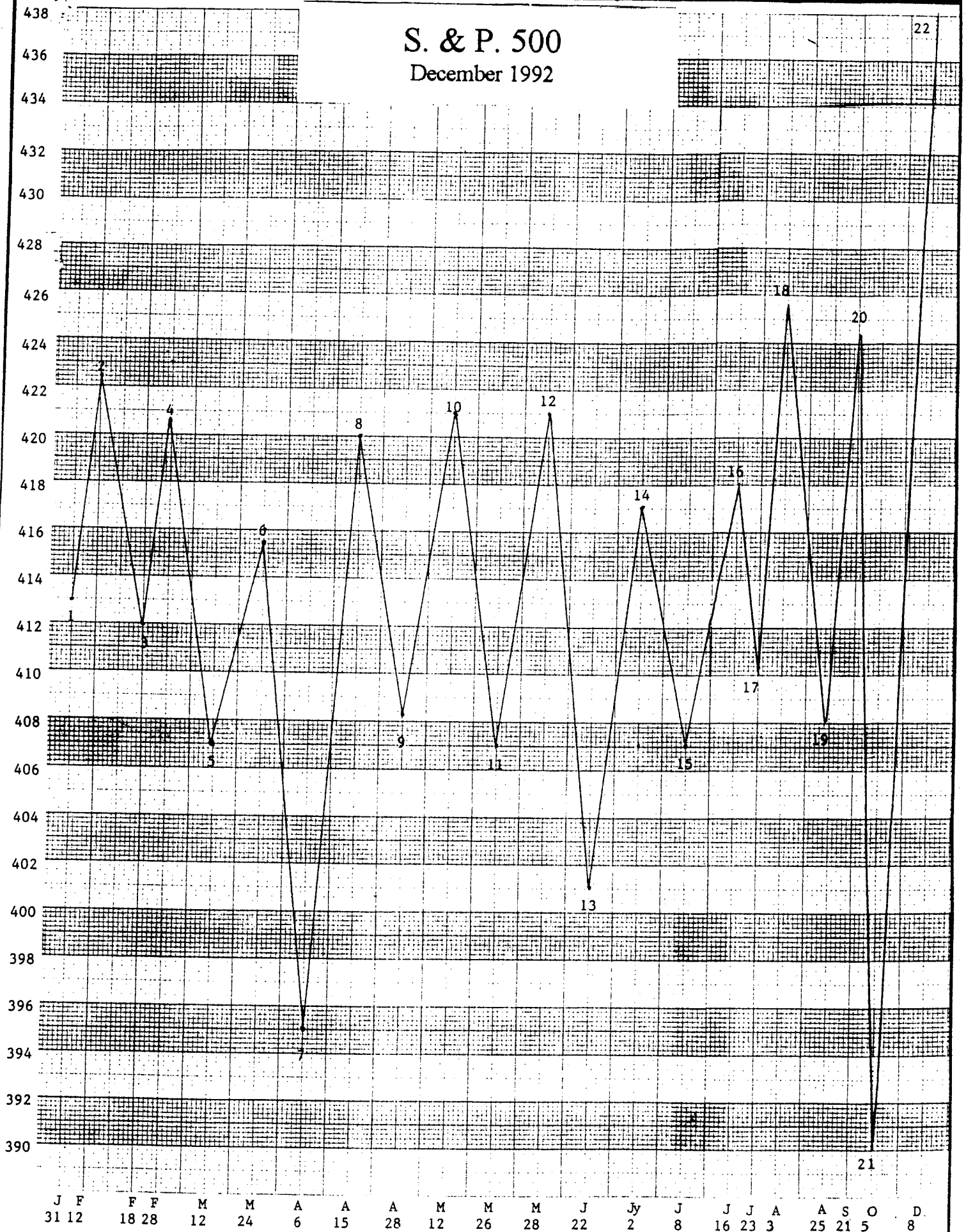


December 1972 Silver

[illegible]

S. & P. 500

December 1992

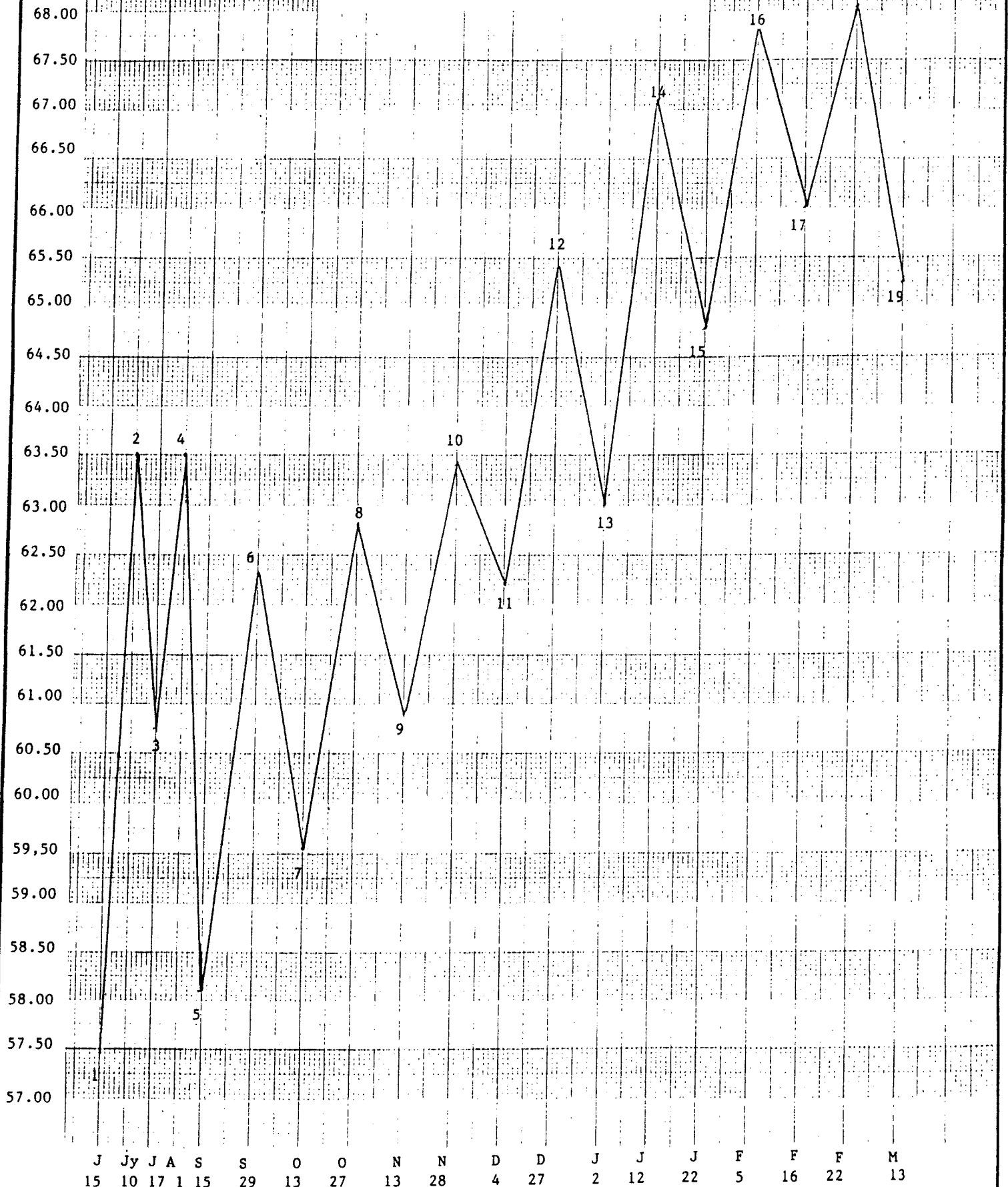


DECEMBER S & P 500 1992

No	Turn date	Ω R D	C-N 16°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	∇	Aspects			
1	1-31	ΩA	0°16°	0°5 Ω				∇ _{MD} ∇ _{OL}				
2	2-12	Ω _D	8°16°					∇ _{MD}	0°9°9°22°			
3	2-18		8°16°		9°0°			○ ∇ _{OD}	2°511°			
4	2-28	ΩA	8°16°	9°0° Ω			9°11°5	∇ _{OL}	9°9°22°			
5	3-12	Ω _D						∇ _{MD} ∇ _{OL}	0°9°22°	0°8°17°		
6	3-24			0°Ω				∇ _{MD}				
7	4-6	Ω _D	0°5°16°		9°				9°9°28°			
8	4-15		5°16°		9°			∇ _{OD} ∇ _{ML}				
9	4-28						0°11°9°	∇ _{OD} ∇ _{ML}	8°9°18°			
10	5-12			9°Ω	9°			∇ _{OD} ∇ _{ML}	0°9°21°	5°9°18°	0°24°	
11	5-26		0°16°				9°11°9°	∇ _{OD} ∇ _{ML}	9°9°28°	0°25°	5°9°18°	
12	5-28		0°16°			5°A			9°9°2°	5°9°18°	0°25°	
13	6-22		8°16°	0°Ω	0°			∇ _{OD} ∇ _{ML}	5°9°18°			
14	7-2		8°16°						5°9°17°	0°29°		
15	7-8	Ω _D	0°0°8° 16°				9°11°5 0°11°9°		5°9°17°			
16	7-16		5°9°16°						0°0°23°			
17	7-23	Ω _D	5°16°	0°Ω	0°		9°11°0°		9°9°17°			
18	8-3		8°16°		Ω			∇ _{ML}	2°5°8°15°	0°9°10°		
19	8-25	ΩA	9°16°						2°9°9°20°			
20	9-21	ΩA	9°16°	9°24°Ω	9°	8°D	0°14°9°		9°0°4°			
21	10-05	ΩA	9°16°						9°5°11°	0°0°12°		
22	12-08		0°9°16°		9°			Ec	9°0°4°	0°8°16°		

Swiss Franc

March 1990



March 1990 Swiss Franc

No	Turn date	ს R D	C-N 27°	C-C	PI	PI R D	Parallel	☽	Aspects			
1	6-15								♀♂♂ 11°	♀♀ 12°		
2	7-10	სს					♀♂♂		♀♀ 12°	♀♂♂ 10°		
3	7-17		♀ 27°	♀			♀♂♂	○	♀♀ 21°	♂♂ 2°		
4	8-01	სD	♂ 27°						♀♀ 10°	♂♀ 58°		
5	9-15		♂ 27°					○ ♀OD	♂♀ 1°	♀♀ 9°		
6	9-29		♀ 27°					●	♂♂ 0°	♀♀ 9°		
7	10-13						♀♂♂	○ ♀OD	♀♀ 1°			
8	10-27			♂♂ ს					♂♂ 2°	♀♀ 0°		
9	11-13			♂♀ ს				○ ♀OL	♀♀ 10°			
10	11-28							●	♂♂ 15°			
11	12-04	სD					♀♂♂	♀OL	♀♀ 26°	♂♀ 11°		
12	12-27							♀MD	♂♀ 25°	♂♂ 96°		
13	1-02						♂♂ 11°	♀OD	♀♀ 25°	♂♂ 11°	♂♂	
14	1-12	სD		♂♂ ს					♂♂ 17°			
15	1-22		♀ 27°		♂				♂♀ 2°			
16	2-05	სD		♂				♀OD	♀♀			
17	2-16	სD	♂ 27°									
18	2-22	სს		♂					♂♀ 17°			
19	3-13			♀					♀♀ 17°	♂♀ 1°	♂♀ 23°	

The O. B. E. Indicator

How many people in the commodity world know what an off-board price is? Probably not many !! Even if they do know, how many use it for predicting profitable future price objectives? We believe only a few use this information, so what you are about to learn will give you an edge in your trading, and in turn aid you in making the right decisions and increase your profits.

The off-board price is the final settlement price of the last trading day of the expiring contract.

In the following pages is our study of the off-board prices for soybeans, corn and wheat for the past 21 years. These are the commodities that we trade and specialize in. If, however, you trade other markets, go back and check past data to see how this phenomena works. Do not take it for granted. We have observed and spot checked other markets with this technique, but we have not thoroughly researched enough historical data to include them in this study.

The O. B. E. indicator, (the off-board edge) as we now call this tool is not perfect by any means, and should be treated with caution. Proper money management should be followed at all times as some of the projected objectives may not be met for a considerable time, and some not at all!!! The price can and often does move in the opposite direction before coming back to the off-board price indicator.

One of the advantages of this simple indicator is the fact that it not only gives a specific price objective, but gives a specific time period in which it should be reached.

OK. Enough of the waffle and on with the show!

Step 1.

Record the close of the expiring futures contract on the last trading day (the off-board price).

Step 2.

Record the closing price of the new lead month on the same day. Eg. On 8-21-92, September soybeans went off the board at 553.6. The closing price that day of November soybeans was 544.

THE BASIC THEORY BEHIND OUR STUDY IS:
 LOOK FOR THE NEW LEAD CONTRACT TO TRADE AT THE
 OFF-BOARD PRICE OF THE EXPIRED CONTRACT.
 SOUNDS SIMPLE--IS SIMPLE! BUT IT WORKS!!

In our above example, September soybeans went off the board at 553.6. Using our theory, November beans will trade at this price before it goes off the board. (Most of the time.)

On the close of 8-21-92, with November beans closing at 544, this gives us a 9.6 cent profit objective. (553.6 minus 544 = 9.6) With the 553.6 price objective in mind a trader will look to enter the market (go long) in anticipation of higher prices.

Note

Some experienced traders will be aware that on the last trading day of the grains, the expiring contract will be settled at 12:00 noon. With the other contract still trading for another 1-1/4 hours you might say, what if the new lead contract hits the price in that period?

Our study is based on the closing prices of the last trading day as obtaining intra-day data for the last 1 1/4 hours was not feasible. However, you will find that following our basic plan using the close on the last trading day works well, in fact, very well!!

STUDY SECTION

Before moving onto the study section pages, let us briefly explain using the 1991 soybean prices on how to interpret the various data columns.

Soybeans 1991

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-22	580.4	571	578.2	Mar	588	576.6	587	8.8	2	
Mar	3-19	572.6	568.6	570.4	May	581.4	576.2	580	9.5	4	
May	5-21	568.4	564	564	July	580	571.6	579	15	11	
July	7-22	542	533	542	Aug	538	528	535.5	6.5	1	
Aug	8-21	561	552.4	560	Sept	562.2	552	562.2	2.2	1	
Sept	9-19	600	595	599.4	Nov	609.6	603	603.4	4	1	
Nov	11-19	567.4	562	565.2	Jan	567.6	564	562.6	2.5	2	

Under Fig. 1 in the above example you find the expiring contract month.

Under Fig. 2 is the date of the last trading day of that contract month

Under Fig. 3 is the high price of the day for that expiring contract.

Note:

.2 = 1/4 cent .4 = 1/2 cent .6 = 3/4 cent.

Under Fig. 4 is the low price of the day for the expiring contract.

Under Fig. 5 is the off board price for the expiring contract.

Under Fig. 6 is the new lead contract month on the expiring contract's last trading day.

Under Fig. 7 is the high of the day for the new lead contract on the same date.

Under Fig. 8 is the low of the day for the new lead contract on the same date.

Under Fig. 9 is the closing price of the day for the new lead contract on the same date.

Under Fig. 10 is the profit objective (the difference between the off-board price of the new lead contract on the same date.)

Under Fig. 11 is the number of trading days it has taken to achieve its price objective. If the new lead contract fails to reach its objective before it goes off the board, a figure "F" is put in this column to indicate a failure.

Under Fig. 12 is associated with the failure "F" indicated in the previous column. Whenever we have a failure you will find in this column the highest/lowest price that the new lead contract achieved. E.g. Looking at our 1973 bean data you will see that July beans went off the board at 11.87. Aug. beans on the close that day were 10.20. Although indicated in D.T. column the price objective was not achieved, (indicated by the letter F). In the next column, you will find that the highest price it reached was 11.75. The H next to this figure indicates the highest price achieved although it failed to reach its objective.

Example

On January 22, Jan beans went off the board at 578.2.

March beans on that date closed at 587. The difference between January's off-board price (578.2) and the closing price of March beans (587) gave us a profit objective of 8.6 cents. Before march contract goes off the board we expect it to trade down to 578.2. This was actually achieved in two trading days.

On March 19, March beans went off the board at 570.4. May beans closing price that day was 580. The difference between the two prices gave us a 9.4 cent price objective. We are therefore expecting may beans to trade down to 570.4 before it expires (goes off the board). It takes only 4 trading days to achieve its objective.

On July 22, July beans go off the board at 542. August beans closed that day at 535.4. We now have a 6.4 cent price objective. However, we are now looking for August beans to trade up to 542 before going off the board. It only takes 1 trading day.

On August 21, August beans go off the board at 560. September beans closing price that day is 562.2; only a 2-1/4 price objective. Not a big target really!! Not suprisingly it trades lower and hits it the next trading day. On September 19, September beans go off the board at 599.4. November beans close that day at 603.4, only a 4 cent price objective. Again the next trading day sees its price objective met.

On November 19, November beans off-board price was 565.2. January beans close that day at 562-3/4; only another 2-1/2 cent price objective. It is achieved within two trading days.

After having gone through the previous example, you should now understand how we have set up our study and how to interpret it. The decision to enter the market with the specific price objective in mind is up to the individual trader. Prices can and do go in the opposite direction from the next trading day, and can carry on for a considerable time before returning to its price objective. The drawdown during these periods can be excessive and this is why we advocate proper money management at all times. At other times, prices can move in the opposite direction from the next trading day and just keep moving in that direction (never returning to its price objective).

Let us not, however, distract attention from the fact that these off-board prices act like powerful magnets, and combined with the trader's own personal tools and techniques can be very rewarding. As you study our data you will find that failures do occur. Nothing in life is perfect. However, you can still profit from the knowledge of the off-board price as many time prices will move substantially in the required direction before failing to reach its price objective.

PATIENCE - a word that not many traders know. You must be patient with these price targets. On certain occasions the price objective has not been met until the last trading day.

CAUTION - CAUTION - CAUTION!!!



Looking back through the corn, wheat, and soybean data you will find we have included the high and low prices on the last trading day. We have included this data to show you the trading range and alert you to the consequences of staying in a contract on its last trading day.

E.g. July 1973 corn

High 3.90 Low 2.80 Close 3.70

Looking at the above range, you will see that from the low price of 2.80 which incidentally was the open, prices moved 110 cents higher (\$5500) before closing up 90 cents (\$4500).

Being short on a day like this would give me a heart attack. If this doesn't scare you too, I don't know what will!!!

PLEASE - PLEASE - PLEASE - Do not stay in a contract on it's last trading day. Roll over to another contract at least one month before it expires.

There are NO limits on the last trading day. This is why most brokerage and commission houses have specific rules to deter traders staying in a contract until expiration date.

They know the danger and so should you!!

OBE ANALYSIS

In the following pages we have included an analysis of the soybean, wheat, and corn data for your perusal. Having written the analysis, Ruth told me I had highlighted the rather negative aspects of the study. i.e the failures. I plead guilty on all accounts, but as we now take it for granted that the price objective will normally be met, I was interested in the failures that occurred and what they were telling me about the market.

We therefore decided to keep the format as before, and will tell you here and now that you must study the data carefully to fully appreciate how powerful these numbers are and how well they work. Studying the number of trading days taken to reach the price objective will also give you extra insight.

In the soybeans alone, 67% of the time the price target has been hit within the first 10 trading days. Good information to know? I think so, and hope you'll agree with me.

We have not shown you how much profit you could have taken out during the 21 years of data analyzed. It would have been difficult to determine, and I do not think it fair, as all traders use different entry/exit techniques and would not come up with the same results. All we can say is we would be extremely surprised if this work doesn't pay for itself in the first few months.

Remember the odds are in your favor!!

Good Trading!

Ian Williams

SOYBEANS 1972-1992

Seven (7) times a year a current soybean contract will expire and leave an off the board price. We therefore have several opportunities to use our theory to profit from the contract close differences.

During the course of our study of 21 years of Bean Data, we were able to obtain 147 off board prices.

On 4 occasions we had an off board price and new lead contract close that were the same and so we did not use them in our study.

Twenty-two failures occurred during the 1972-1992 period showing an 85% accuracy for our price objectives being achieved.

Even more astounding was the fact that during 97 of those 143 occasions (67%) the target was reached within 10 trading days.

In the following pages you'll find a short analysis of the failures and although our price objectives were not achieved you will still be impressed by the fact that 60% of the time prices moved in the required direction before failing to reach its objective.

1972 Although the range in beans this year in minimal we have included it to show you that even back in 1972 the price objective only failed once.

Although September beans did not reach its price objective there was an opportunity to profit from the knowledge.

1973 This year produced some extremely large price objectives. Our first failure came when August could not reach its 11.87 price objective. However, it did move 155 cents from July 20 to reach 1175, missing its objective by 12 cents!

Our second failure came when September beans could not reach its objective of 835. However it did move 40 cents in the required direction missing its price objective by 21 cents.

Our third failure came when January beans of 1974 could not reach its price objective by 2 cents, moving 20 cents in the required direction.

Although for our statistics we have had 3 failures this year, the profit potential from the ensuing moves was tremendous!!

1974 One failure this year.

November beans could not fall to its 737 price objective.

1974-cont.

From 9-19 November moved 8 cents lower in the required direction missing its price objective by 8 cents.
Price objectives are very small this year.

1975

Two failures this year.

September beans could only trade 7 cents higher missing it's 642 price objective by 11 cents. Weakness starting to appear.
November beans on 9-20 with a 602 price objective, opened trading 1 cent lower and continued falling well over \$1.00 (\$5,000). Weakness showing was an understatement.

Remember proper money management at all times.

1976

A funny year.

Twice, on the last trading day both contracts closing prices were the same. What do we do? Nothing!! We do not use them.

Two failures also occurred this year. July beans with a 526 price objective started moving higher the next trading day and never looked back showing underlying strength.

January 1977 beans failed to reach its lower price objective of 596. With an 83 cent profit objective the contract could only move 19 cents lower before again showing that underlying strength was in the market.

1977

Only one failure this year.

September beans missed its higher 559.4 price objective by 13 cents. However it did move 33 cents in the required direction.

1978

Two failures this year. March beans missed its 556.6 price objective by 1/4 cent. We'll forgive it!

January 1979 missed its lower price objective of 654.2 by 5 3/4 cent. It did move 5 cents lower in the required direction. Strength starting to appear again.

1979

One failure this year.

July beans missed its 723 price objective by 5 cents moving 12 cents in the required direction.

- 1980 No failures this year!!! Very consistent profit objectives. If only it could be like this all the time.!!!
- 1981 One failure this year. September beans only had to move 3 cents higher to reach its 691.4 price objective.
Only moving 1 cent higher prices promptly collapsed!
- 1982 Two failures this year.
May beans failed to reach its price objective of 623 by 2 cents. It did move 12 cents in the required direction.
August beans having only to move 4 cents higher to reach its 625.6 price objective could only trade 1/2 cent higher before showing underlying weakness, and promptly collapsed.
- 1983 One failure this year.
May beans with a lower price objective of 603.2 could only go 3/4 cent lower and drifted higher for the next two months.
- 1984 No failures this year. GREAT!!!
- 1985 No failures again this year. Price objectives small, but beggars can't be choosers.
- 1986 One failure this year. Thought it was going to well. August beans could not reach its 546 price objective by 8 cents. However, it did move 17 cents in the required direction.
- 1987 One failure this year.
May beans only had to go 4 1/4 cents lower to reach its 483.6 price objective.
Only trading 1 1/4 cents lower it showed underlying strength.
- 1988 One failure this year. May beans failed to fall 11 cents to reach its 632 price objective. Moving only 6 1/2 cents in the required direction. It again showed some strength which was seen later in higher prices in the following months.
- 1989 One failure this year. August beans with a 688.4 price objective opened lower the following trading day and just collapsed.

<u>1990</u>	No failures this year !
<u>1991</u>	No failures again this year.
<u>1992</u>	No failures again!!!!

Soybeans 1972

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-20	312.5	310.2	312.1	Mar	316.3	314	315	2.9	6	
Mar	3-21	346	338.4	339.4	May	349	339.4	342.2	2.6	2	
May	5-19	359.7	356.6	358.4	July	362.4	359.4	360.4	2	1	
July	7-20	352.2	349.4	350.2	Aug	350.5	345.4	345.6	4.6	2	
Aug	8-22	362.4	357.4	359	Sept	346.6	341.2	343.4	15.6	F	351 H
Sept	9-20	344.6	341.2	343	Nov	338.2	335.4	336.7	6.3	4	
Nov	11-20	381.6	367.6	372	Jan	375.4	366.4	369	3	1	

Soybeans 1973

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-22	500	490	499	Mar	480.5	468	477	20	7	
Mar	3-21	632	605	618	May	588	560	569	49	14	
May	5-21	1020	880	960	July	858	858	858	102	5	
July	7-20	1187	1185	1187	Aug	1020	1020	1020	167	F	1175 H
Aug	8-22	914	835	835	Sept	814	774	774	61	F	814 H
Sept	9-19	640	575	575	Nov	620	599	617	42	19	
Nov	11-20	577	568	568	Jan	592	572	590	22	F	570 L

Soybeans 1974

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-22	642	629.4	636	Mar	647.4	629	629	7	1	
Mar	3-20	641	630	633	May	643.4	630.4	631	2	1	
May	5-21	547.4	529	530	July	549	529.4	539	9	14	
July	7-22	755	725	750	Aug	758	726	753	3	1	
Aug	8-21	730	712	719	Sept	731	712	725	6	8	
Sept	9-19	739	731	737	Nov	755	735	753	16	F	745 L
Nov	11-18	750	745	745	Jan	762	758.4	758.4	13.4	1	

Soybeans 1975

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-22	594	579	582	Mar	605	586	587	5	1	
Mar	3-19	542	530.4	541	May	554	533.4	553	12	27	
May	5-20	544	526.4	541.4	July	534.2	513.4	520	21.4	33	
July	7-22	574.4	553	553	Aug	570.4	554	559.4	6.4	1	
Aug	8-20	659	635	642	Sept	645	626	626	16	F	633 H
Sept	9-19	605	592	602	Nov	610	591	591	11	F	590 H
Nov	11-18	476	464	467	Jan	475	465	465	2	1	

Soybeans 1976

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-21	484.4	482	483.4	Mar	493	487.4	492	8.6	1	
Mar	3-22	480.2	474.4	475	May	487	480.2	481.1	6.4	1	
May	5-19	530	523	526	July	539	527	537	11	F	538.4 L
July	7-21	670	655	662	Aug	671	657	662			
Aug	8-20	666	657	659	Sept	667	656.4	659			
Sept	9-21	651	651	653	Nov	665	645	650	3	2	
Nov	11-19	606	592	596.5	Jan	691	669.4	680.4	83.9	F	661.4 L

Soybeans 1977

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-20	729	719	719	Mar	733	723	726	7	5	
Mar	3-22	862	851	856	May	867.4	857	864	2.4	1	
May	5-19	985	953	958	July	975	945	950	8	5	
July	7-20	640	618	626	Aug	638	613	627	1	4	
Aug	8-22	615	559	559	Sept	517	506	513.4	46	F	546 H
Sept	9-21	542	533	534	Nov	558.4	531	558.4	24.4	4	
Nov	11-18	615	607	611.4	Jan	628	615.4	627	15.6	1	

Soybeans 1978

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-20	558.4	555	556.6	Mar	566	562	565.2	8.6	F	557 L
Mar	3-21	703	691	694	May	713	694	699	5	6	
May	5-19	733	726	728	July	724	708	712	16	4	
July	7-20	643	635	637	Aug	639	632	637			
Aug	8-22	678	668	670	Sept	656.4	645	645	25	2	
Sept	9-20	691	671	688	Nov	680	670	680	8	16	
Nov	11-20	660.4	652	654.2	Jan	671	662	665	10.8	F	660.4 L

Soybeans 1979

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-22	708	702	707	Mar	719	709.4	710.4	3.4	1	
Mar	3-21	757	753	756.4	May	777	765	775	18.6	9	
May	5-21	725	720.4	723	July	741	732.4	740.4	17.4	F	728.4 L
July	7-20	788.4	774	783	Aug	790	772	788	5	1	
Aug	8-22	733	727	727	Sept	733	721.4	721.4	6.4	1	
Sept	9-19	725	698	699	Nov	727	712	718	19	13	
Nov	11-20	674.4	665	673.4	Jan	696	681	688	14.6	3	

Soybeans 1980

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-22	649	642	648	Mar	664	655.4	658	10	19	
Mar	3-20	621.4	615.4	616	May	639.4	629	630	14	2	
May	5-20	613.4	608.4	612	July	626	620	625	13	9	
July	7-22	758	746	757	Aug	766	738	743	14	1	
Aug	8-20	746.4	738	741.6	Sept	750	737	738.4	3.2	1	
Sept	9-19	852	843	851	Nov	878	858	873	22	3	
Nov	11-18	923	909.4	922.4	Jan	945	929.4	938	16	4	

Soybeans 1981

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-21	768	762	762.4	Mar	788.4	773	773	10.6	1	
Mar	3-20	748	737	740	May	763.4	751.4	761	21	36	
May	5-19	758	736	741	July	768	753	765	24	10	
July	7-22	724	718	723	Aug	730	722.4	729	6	4	
Aug	8-20	695	688	691.4	Sept	697	688.4	688.4	3	F	689.4 H
Sept	9-21	668	650	665	Nov	667.4	659	661.4	3.6	10	
Nov	11-18	632	625.4	631	Jan	649	641	642	11	13	

Soybeans 1982

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-20	631	627	630	Mar	642.4	634.4	642	12	15	
Mar	3-22	627.4	623	623	May	639	633.4	637	14	F	625 L
May	5-19	664.4	658	660	July	673.4	669.2	672.4	12.4	2	
July	7-21	626	619	625.6	Aug	627	618.6	621.4	4.5	F	622 H
Aug	8-20	582	572.4	573	Sept	565.4	561	563	10	1	
Sept	9-21	549	536	537.2	Nov	551.4	546	548	10.6	5	
Nov	11-18	569	564	565	Jan	575	562	574	9	10	

Soybeans 1983

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-20	584.5	580	581	Mar	593.5	586.2	590.2	9.6	17	
Mar	3-22	603.2	600.4	603.2	May	615	610.5	611	6.6	F	610.2
May	5-19	625	620.4	621.4	July	636.6	628	628.6	7.2	2	
July	7-20	694	680	692	Aug	697.4	680	697.5	5.4	1	
Aug	8-22	862	862	862	Sept	867.4	867.4	867.4	5.4	19	
Sept	9-21	921			Nov	929	929	929	8	1	
Nov	11-18	788	780	784.4	Jan	802	781	782.4	2	5	

Soybeans 1984

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-20	727	720	722	Mar	738.4	731	732.2	10.2	5	
Mar	3-21	801	790	796	May	814	802	804	8	2	
May	5-21	894	878	888	July	899	882	893.2	5.2	1	
July	7-20	690	671	674.4	Aug	683	665.4	667	7.4	18	
Aug	8-22	636.4	624.4	636	Sept	638	615	633.2	2.6	2	
Sept	9-19	594	584.4	586.4	Nov	602	597	599.4	13	2	
Nov	11-20	605	602	604	Jan	619	613	616.2	12.2	3	

Soybeans 1985

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-22	598	591.4	592.6	Mar	608	594.4	596.4	3.6	2	
Mar	3-20	599.2	595	597.6	May	607	601.2	603.2	5.4	9	
May	5-21	580.2	568	568	July	575.2	567.2	568.2	0.2	1	
July	7-22	559	551.4	557	Aug	557.6	549.2	555	2	1	
Aug	8-21	519.5	511.4	518	Sept	510.2	503.2	509.5	8.4	10	
Sept	9-19	519.7	514	518.2	Nov	517.5	511.5	511.8	6.4	2	
Nov	11-19	502	491	491	Jan	502.7	495	499.7	8.6	1	

Soybeans 1986

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-22	537	529.4	532.6	Mar	542.2	535	540.4	7.6	7	
Mar	3-19	538	528	528	May	541.2	534.6	537.2	9.2	9	
May	5-20	535.4	532.4	534.4	July	532.4	529	531.4	3	4	
July	7-22	551.4	546	546.2	Aug	525	519	521.2	25	F	538.4 H
Aug	8-20	521	508	519.2	Sept	479.4	475	477.2	58	21	
Sept	9-19	509	498	507	Nov	488.4	483	486.4	20.2	40	
Nov	11-18	501	492	494	Jan	498.2	494.4	497.4	3.4	14	

Soybeans 1987

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-21	495.2	492.6	494	Mar	496.6	492.6	496.4	2.4	11	
Mar	3-20	491.4	483.4	483.6	May	491.4	487.6	488	4.4	F	486.4 L
May	5-19	552.4	542	549.4	July	560	549	554.4	5	1	
July	7-22	546	532.4	536	Aug	535	520.4	527.6	6.2	3	
Aug	8-20	543	535	536	Sept	514.6	509.6	510.2	25.6	19	
Sept	9-21	536	526	530.6	Nov	533.2	528.6	529.6	1	2	
Nov	11-18	568	562	567.6	Jan	576	570.2	570.6	3	1	

Soybeans 1988

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-20	629	622	627	Mar	635	623.4	626	1	2	
Mar	3-22	632.2	627	632	May	644	635	643	11	F	636.4 L
May	5-19	784	764	777	July	794.6	767	768	9	1	
July	7-20	879	818	829	Aug	880	856.4	856.4	27.4	3	
Aug	8-19	880	867	869.4	Sept	884	870	871	1.6	1	
Sept	9-21	827.4	824	827.4	Nov	840	834.4	837.4	10	1	
Nov	9-18	731	721	727.6	Jan	742.4	729	731	3.4	F	730.5 L

Soybeans 1989

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Jan	1-20	750	735	738	Mar	758.4	744	750.4	12.4	23	
Mar	3-21	779.4	774.4	777.4	May	794.4	783.4	784	6.4	4	
May	5-19	740.6	734	739	July	724	717	721	18	19	
July	7-20	727	685	688.4	Aug	693	670	681.2	7.2	F	680.4 H
Aug	7-22	628	602	606	Sept	603.4	589	603	3	1	
Sept	9-20	570	564	568.4	Nov	577	572	575.4	7	2	
Nov	11-20	583.4	575	575.2	Jan	594.4	584	584.4	9.2	6	

Soybeans 1990

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days		Miss
Jan	1-22	559	554.5	554.5	Mar	567	561.5	566	11.5	5		
Mar	3-21	595.4	591	592	May	606.4	601	602.2	10.2	5		
May	5-21	607	602	604.4	July	618	610	610.4	6	4		
July	7-20	602	595.5	598	Aug	603	590	591	7	8		
Aug	8-22	615.4	611	615.2	Sept	617	611	616.2	1	4		
Sept	9-19	620	611	612.4	Nov	631.5	617	617.7	5.2	2		
Nov	11-20	565	556	557	Jan	576.5	564.2	568.2	11.2	23		

Soybeans 1991

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days		Miss
Jan	1-22	580.4	571	578.2	Mar	588	576.6	587	8.8	2		
Mar	3-19	572.6	568.6	570.4	May	581.4	576.2	580	9.5	4		
May	5-21	568.4	564	564	July	580	571.6	579	15	11		
July	7-22	542	533	542	Aug	538	528	535.5	6.5	1		
Aug	8-21	561	552.4	560	Sept	562.2	552	562.2	2.2	1		
Sept	9-19	600	595	599.4	Nov	609.6	603	603.4	4	1		
Nov	11-19	567.4	562	565.2	Jan	567.6	564	562.6	2.5	2		

Soybeans 1992

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days		Miss
Jan	1-22	579	569.6	570	Mar	583	572	576.4	6.4	6		
Mar	3-20	595.2	592.6	594	May	601.6	584	585.4	8.4	36		
May	5-19	612	598	601.4	July	617	604	607.4	6	2		
July	7-22	599	556	558.2	Aug	560	557	558.2				
Aug	8-20	554.2	549	554.2	Sept	550	546	548.4	5.6	2		
Sept	8-21	554	550.4	553.6	Nov	545.6	540	544	9.6	29		
Nov	11-18	564.4	560.4	562.2	Jan	567	563	563.4	1.2	1		

WHEAT 1972-1992

Five times a year a current wheat contract will expire and leave an off board price. We therefore have five opportunities to use our theory to profit from contract differences.

During the course of our study of 21 years of Wheat data, we were able to obtain 105 off board prices.

Twenty-five failures occurred during the 1972-1992 period showing a 76% accuracy for our price objectives being achieved.

During the first 10 trading days the price was achieved 51% of the time which (54/105) is fairly impressive.

In the following pages, the failures are analyzed and when I tell you that over 85% of the time price moved significantly in the required direction before failing to reach its objective shows the true potential of this study.

1972 One failure this year. July wheat with an upside price objective of 157.4 reached 157 missing its target by 1/2 cent!!

1973 No failures this year. Reasonable price objective to trade for.

1974 Two failures this year. May wheat with an upside price objective of 517 traded 12 cents higher to reach 494 before collapsing. December wheat with a lower price objective of 432 traded 8 cents lower to 446 before strengthening.

Not an easy market to trade this year.

1975 Only one failure this year. March 1976 wheat had a lower price objective of 325.2. It traded 10 cents lower to 329, then prices increased showing a strengthening market.

1976 Only one failure this year. March 1977 wheat had a lower price objective of 257.4. Trading two cents lower to 265 was all it could accomplish. Look for higher prices.

1977 No failures this year.

1978 Only one failure this year. May wheat with a lower price objective of 284.4 moved only 4 1/2 cents lower to 286 before started to climb. Watch for higher prices.

- 1979 No failures this year. Some good profits to be taken here !
- 1980 One failure this year. September with a lower price objective of 434 could only move 2 1/2 lower to 440. Higher prices achieved.
- 1981 No failures this year. Good profit objectives.
- 1982 No failures again this year. Good profit objectives.
- 1983 Only one failure this year. September wheat had a lower price objective of 357.6. It traded to 358 within 1/4 cent of its objective!!!
- 1984 Two failures this year. July wheat had an upside price objective of 396.4. Trading 7 cents higher to 375.6 was all it could achieve. Prices weakening.
December wheat with a lower price objective of 337 traded 1 1/2 cents lower to 338!! Look for higher prices.
- 1985 Two failures this year. May wheat had an upside price objective of 373.4. Trading 26 1/4 cents higher to 371.4, May could not quite fulfill its objective going off the board at 320.6. Lower prices seem to be indicated and were achieved. December wheat had a lower price objective of 281.4. Trading down to 285 was all it could achieve, moving sharply higher.
- 1986 Four failures this year. Not a good year although profits could have been substantial.
May wheat had a higher price objective of 370. Moving 56 cents higher it traded to 360.
July wheat also had a higher price objective of 358. Moving 17 cents higher to 276 was all it could achieve. Suspicions of a big move to 358 were suspect when May could not reach its objective.
December wheat had a lower price objective of 253. Trading only 5 cents lower to 257 showed it was strong.
March wheat 1987 had a lower price objective of 261.5. Trading 5 cents lower to 267 1/2 was all it could achieve showing strength in the market.

1987 Two failures this year. July wheat having 295.4 price objective traded 4 1/2 cents higher to 294. Unable to reach its objective by 1 cent the price traded lower. Indicating weakness.

September wheat having a 252.2 lower price objective could move only 7 3/4 cents lower to trade at 255. Going off the board fairly strong indicated higher prices should be achieved. They were the following year.

1988 No failures this year !!

1989 Only one failure this year. December wheat had a lower price objective of 380. Trading 4 cents lower to 387.4 was as low as December traded.

1990 Two failures this year. May wheat having a 404.4 upside price objective moved 30 cents higher to reach 390. Watch for lower prices.

July wheat having a upside objective of 383.4 should be treated with caution. Since the previous contract objective could not be reached.

Our indications were correct as July wheat could only trade 9 cents higher to 346 before declining rapidly.

1991 Only one failure this year. September wheat only having to trade 5 cents lower to reach its 273.4 price objective could only trade at 278. From that point on the price just moved sharply higher.

1992 Three failures this year. May wheat having an upside objective of 398 could only trade 4 cents higher to reach 393.4. First signs of weakness.

July wheat having an upside objective of 381.2 moved 32 cents higher reaching 377 before running out of strength. Still weak at the moment.

December wheat having a 330.6 lower price objective traded 8 cents lower to 334.2 signs of strength appearing in market.

Wheat 1972

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	163.6	161.2	163	May	156.4	154.2	156.1	6.9	14	
May	5-19	165.6	156	157.4	July	145.3	144.6	145.1	12.3	F	157 H
July	7-20	155.6	153.2	153.2	Sept	157.6	155.5	155.7	2.5	5	
Sept	9-20	216.2	210.4	211	Dec	222	215.6	218.6	7.6	5	
Dec	12-19	261.2	250.5	250.5	Mar	254	246.4	246.4	4.1	1	

Wheat 1973

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	229.4	219.4	219.4	May	224	214.4	215	4.4	1	
May	5-21	275.2	267.5	267.5	July	269.5	264.5	269.5	2	13	
July	7-20	350	307.4	322	Sept	305.2	298	304.4	17.6	2	
Sept	9-19	513	498	509	Dec	532	507	532	23	2	
Dec	12-18	565	529	530	Mar	539.4	512	513	17	6	

Wheat 1974

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-20	523	508	517	May	504	479	482	35	F	494 H
May	5-21	346	331	346	July	349	332.4	347	1	1	
July	7-22	438	423	432	Sept	447	430	445	13	9	
Sept	9-19	433	427	432	Dec	453	442	452	20	F	446 L
Dec	12-19	470.4	460	465	Mar	481	471	472.4	7.4	2	

Wheat 1975

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-19	357	346	352	May	357.4	349	357	5	18	
May	5-20	335.4	316	318.4	July	336	318	318.6	2	1	
July	7-22	362.6	353.6	356	Sept	369.4	358.4	360.4	4.4	1	
Sept	9-19	434.4	426	432	Dec	447.4	436	437	5	1	
Dec	12-18	330.4	325	325.2	Mar	340	335	339	13.8	F	329 L

Wheat 1976

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-22	373	370	371	May	378.6	375	377	6	1	
May	5-19	344.4	340.4	342.4	July	350	345	348.4	6	2	
July	7-21	360.4	352	354	Sept	366	357.4	359	5	1	
Sept	9-21	303	300.4	300.4	Dec	314	306.2	307.4	7	4	
Dec	12-20	258	256.4	257.4	Mar	267.6	265.4	267	9.6	F	265 L

Wheat 1977

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-22	275	273.6	273.6	May	280.2	279	279.6	6	4	
May	5-19	247.4	245.4	246.4	July	252.2	250	250.2	3.8	5	
July	7-20	233	230	230.2	Sept	236.4	232.4	233.6	3.4	5	
Sept	9-21	245	241.4	245	Dec	255	249	255	10	16	
Dec	12-20	258.2	256.4	258	Mar	268.2	265	267.6	9.8	45	

Wheat 1978

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	290	281.6	284.4	May	297.4	287	290.4	6	F	286L
May	5-19	326	321.4	325.6	July	324.6	321	321.4	4.2	3	
July	7-20	308.4	306.4	306.4	Sept	312.4	308.4	311	4.6	12	
Sept	9-20	343.4	339.2	340	Dec	388	331.4	337	3	2	
Dec	12-19	377	361	371	Mar	346.6	341.4	346.4	24.6	44	

Wheat 1979

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	377	373	374	May	343	338.4	342.4	31.6	36	
May	5-21	360.4	356.4	358.4	July	362	358	360.6	2.2	3	
July	7-20	446	438	446	Sept	447	438	443	3	1	
Sept	9-19	441	429	430	Dec	455	441.4	446	16	15	
Dec	12-18	427	420.1	421	Mar	447	442	443	22	11	

Wheat 1980

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-20	419.4	413	413	May	433	422	422	9	4	
May	5-20	423	413	414	July	427.4	419	419.4	5.4	1	
July	7-22	434	428.4	434	Sept	444	437	442.4	8.4	F	440 L
Sept	9-19	486.4	477	484.4	Dec	506.4	496	506.4	22	50	
Dec	12-18	471	461	462	Mar	497	486.4	489	27	27	

Wheat 1981

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-20	421	409	414.4	May	429	418.4	425.4	11	33	
May	5-19	404	397	398	July	418.4	411	414.4	16.2	10	
July	7-22	394	389.2	394	Sept	410	403	406.4	12.4	12	
Sept	9-21	406	401.2	406	Dec	429	423.4	429	23	54	
Dec	12-18	372.4	363.6	364.4	Mar	390.4	382.4	382.4	18	37	

Wheat 1982

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-22	361.4	356	361.4	May	373	362.2	369.4	8	3	
May	5-19	354	352	354	July	366.6	364.2	365.6	11.6	7	
July	7-21	344.2	342.4	344.2	Sept	355.2	350.4	352.4	8.2	6	
Sept	9-21	316	311.4	314.2	Dec	334.4	329.2	333	18.8	8	
Dec	12-20	320.4	317.6	318.6	Mar	336.2	330.4	335	16.4	42	

Wheat 1983

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-22	347	345	346	May	358	352.6	354.4	8.4	16	
May	5-19	349	346.4	346.6	July	356.4	352	353	6.4	7	
July	7-20	359	349.2	357.6	Sept	372	358	369.6	12	F	358 L
Sept	9-21	379.4	375	375.2	Dec	397	390	390.2	15	2	
Dec	12-20	354	346.4	346.6	Mar	361.6	358	360.6	14	38	

Wheat 1984

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	360	353.2	357.4	May	355	348.6	352.6	4.8	1	
May	5-21	397	385	396.4	July	374.4	360	368.6	27.8	F	375.6 H
July	7-20	338.2	336.4	38	Sept	346.2	343.6	345.6	7.6	28	
Sept	9-19	340	334	337	Dec	349.4	346.6	348.6	11.6	F	338 L
Dec	12-19	348.4	345.2	346.2	Mar	343.6	341.2	343.2	4	2	

Wheat 1985

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-20	374	363	373.4	May	348.6	343.6	345.2	28.2	F	371.4 H
May	5-2	339.6	319.6	320.6	July	318.6	315.2	316	4.6	9	
July	7-22	299	297.2	297.6	Sept	307	304.4	305.2	7.6	3	
Sept	9-19	284	280.2	281.4	Dec	293.2	290.6	289.2	7.8	F	285 L
Dec	12-19	342.2	338.6	341.2	Mar	343	337.4	342.6	1.4	1	

Wheat 1986

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-19	371	357	370	May	305.4	298	303.4	66.6	F	360 H
May	5-20	358.4	338	358	July	265.4	256	258.5	99.5	F	276 H
July	7-22	265.4	252	258	Sept	260	250.6	257.6	4	1	
Sept	9-19	258	253	253	Dec	262.4	258	262	9	F	257 L
Dec	12-19	282	261.4	261.6	Mar	274.2	271	272.6	11	F	267.5 L

Wheat 1987

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-20	292.4	289.4	291.6	May	284	280	281.4	10.2	5	
May	5-19	302	295	295.4	July	290	287	289.4	6	F	294H
July	7-22	253	248	252.2	Sept	263.4	255	262.6	10.4	F	255 L
Sept	9-21	291	285	289.6	Dec	302.4	296.4	300.2	10.6	7	
Dec	12-21	313	310.2	310.6	Mar	322.4	318.2	320.2	9.6	5	

Wheat 1988

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-22	299.2	296.4	299	May	307.5	303.4	307.4	8.4	4	
May	5-19	341.4	336	336	July	350	334	342.2	6.2	4	
July	7-20	377	365	365	Sept	386.4	374	380.4	15.4	4	
Sept	9-21	406.4	404	405	Dec	420.4	417	419.6	14.6	42	
Dec	12-20	235.6	234.4	234.4	Mar	438.4	435	437.2	2.8	1	

Wheat 1989

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	428	426	426	May	436	432.4	433.2	7.2	1	
May	5-19	407.4	401	403.2	July	403.4	399.4	400.5	2.7	26	
July	7-20	392.2	386	390.6	Sept	398.6	391.4	397.6	7	2	
Sept	9-20	381.4	379.4	380	Dec	392	391	391.6	11.6	F	
Dec	12-19	415.6	410.4	411	Mar	414.4	409.6	414.2	3.2	3	

Wheat 1990

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	408	400.4	404.4	May	363	357.2	359.2	45.2	F	390 H
May	5-21	387	369	383.4	July	340	336	337	46.4	F	346 H
July	7-20	298.4	296.4	296.6	Sept	305.4	299.4	300	3.4	1	
Sept	9-19	258.6	256.4	257.4	Dec	374.6	269	269.2	11.8	40	
Dec	12-19	251.4	247	247.6	Mar	263.4	260.4	261.6	14	16	

Wheat 1991

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-19	270.4	266.2	268.2	May	279	274	279	11.2	30	
May	5-21	288	286.4	286.4	July	295	292.2	295	8.6	4	
July	7-22	275	271.4	273.4	Sept	281	276	278.4	5	F	278 L
Sept	9-19	333.4	330.4	333.4	Dec	335	331	334	6	1	
Dec	12-19	407	400.4	406.6	Mar	391.6	385.4	386.6	20	4	

Wheat 1992

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-20	403.4	395	398	May	398.4	389	389.2	8.8	F	393.4 H
May	5-19	384.6	380	381.2	July	354.6	344	345.4	35.8	F	377 H
July	7-22	345	333	333	Sept	343.3	338.4	340.6	7.6	5	
Sept	9-21	331.4	329	330.6	Dec	343.6	340	342.6	12	F	334.2 L
Dec	12-21	376.4	368	372.4	Mar	355	352	353.6	18.8	11	

CORN 1972-1992

Five (5) times a year a current contract will expire and leave an off board price. We therefore have five opportunities to use our theory to profit from contract close differences.

During the course of our study of 21 years of corn data we were able to obtain 105 off-board prices. On two of these occasions we had an off board price and new lead month contract close that were the same, and so we were unable to use our theory on these occasions. .

Thirty six failures occurred during the 1972-1992 period which shows a 65% accuracy for our price objectives being achieved. On 43 occasions the price objective was achieved within 10 trading days .

In the following pages, you will find an analysis of the failures during this period. Although prices objectives were not achieved 35% of the time, you will note that prices often moved in the required direction before failing and yet profits could still be made on these occasions .

1972

Three failures this year . Let's have a look at the three failures to see what they tell us.

May corn with a lower price objective of 120.5 could not be reached by 1 cent.

September corn with a 123.7 price objective also could not reach its price objective by 1 cent. Note that this indicates a strengthening of price.

March 1973 corn could not reach it's lower price objective of 148 by 1/2 cent. All three failures occurred when corn could not reach lower price objectives. Looking at the following years price action showed us that these failures indicated strength in the market for the following months.

1973

Although we have one failure this year, very large profits were possible.

September corn had a price objective of 370 , missing it's price objective by 23 cents, it did reach a high of 347 moving 100 cents (\$5,000) in the right direction.

- 1974 One failure this year.
December corn missed it's 340 price objective by 1/2 cent and moves higher.
- 1975 Two failures this year. December corn had a price objective of 321.4, and could only go 1/2 cent higher before promptly collapsing.
- 1976 One failure this year. March 1977 corn had a price objective of 240.2, but could only fall 248.2 before moving higher.
- 1977 Two failures this year. December corn had a price objective of 198, but failed to move lower than the \$2.00 level. It did move 8 1/2 cents in the required direction before showing some strength. March 1978 corn with a 219.4 price objective could only reach 220.2, moving 5 cents lower before showing some strength. Look for higher prices.
- 1978 Three failures this year. May corn having a price objective of 242.2 could only move 3 cents lower before starting to strengthen. December corn having a price objective of 212, could only reach 217.1, moving 6 cents in the right direction. March 1979 corn had a price objective of 219.6 and could only reach 228, moving 5 cents in the required direction. Remember back in 1972 corn we had 3 failures, now we have 3 failures again! Both of these years prices could not hit their lower price objectives. In 1973 we had a good rally in prices. Should we expect the same for 1979? Looking at the 1979 corn data, we certainly do.
- 1979 Two failures this year. May corn having to fall 2 1/2 cents could not reach it's 244.7 price objective. This is more confirmation that we expect higher prices. July corn with a lower price objective of 261 could only trade to 265 before moving sharply higher. Surprise! Surprise!
- 1980 Two failures this year. July corn had a lower price objective of 271.4 which it could not reach by 1 1/2 cents. Strength is appearing again. September corn with a lower price objective of 315.2 could only get within 3/4 cent before moving higher. Notice how strong this corn is at the present time.

1981 Only one failure this year. March 1982 corn could not reach it's lower price objective of 249, missing it by 5 1/2 cents.

1982 Three failures this year. May corn could not reach it's price objective of 263.2. Moving only 4 3/4 cent in the right direction it showed some strength but drifted until the expiration date. September corn with a higher price objective of 267 1/2 showed weakness from the opening of the next trading day. Prices moved sharply lower. March 1983 corn only had to move 4 3/4 cents to reach it's 237 1/4 price objective. However it could only trade to 241 1/4 before moving higher. This was a choppy year.

1983 One failure this year. May corn having a lower price objective of 291.2 could only reach 297 1/4 . Corn is showing strength again.

1984 Four failures this year. The worst year of all, but not as bad as it first appears. July corn with a higher price objective of 365.6 could only trade as low as 362, moving 8 cents in the required direction. First signs of weakness starting to appear. September corn with a higher price objective of 347.2 could only trade to 288. One could have still taken a reasonable profit as it did move 12 1/4 cents in the required direction. March 1985 corn had a lower price objective of 255.6, moving 7 1/4 cents in the required direction to 261.4 was all it could achieve.

1985 Only one failure this year. September corn with a higher price objective of 279.6 could only reach 244 3/4. It only moved 2 1/4 cents in the right direction.

1986 Two failures this year. July corn had an upside price objective of 257. Trading only to 241 prices started to move lower. At this point, issuing parachutes would have been appropriate!! September corn had a higher price objective of 213, moving 7 cents higher to 175.4 was all it could achieve before trading lower.

1987 One failure this year. March 1988 with a lower price objective of 179.4 could not be achieved.

1988 One failure this year. May corn having to trade to 200.4 price objective reached only 201.2 before moving higher again.

1989 Two failures this year. September corn had to trade to a higher price objective of 247.4, but could only reach 240 1/2 indicating weakness. March 1990 corn had a lower price objective of 233.4. Trading only to 236 and moving higher suggested strength moving back into the market.

1990 Three failures this year. May corn with a lower price objective of 250 could only trade to 256.6 before moving higher. September corn with a higher price objective of 268.6 trades at 266, but cannot go higher. March 1991 has a lower price objective of 224, but can only reach 230.2 before moving higher. Another choppy year.

1991 No failures.

1992 No failures.

Corn 1972

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	120.7	120.4	120.5	May	124.1	123.4	123.4	1.9	F	121.6 L
May	5-19	124.4	124	124	July	127.2	127	127.1	3.1	11	
July	7-20	125.2	123.4	123.7	Sept	127	125.5	125.6	1.9	F	124.5 L
Sept	9-20	137.6	136	136	Dec	142	140.4	140.7	4.7	9	
Dec	12-19	150.2	144.4	148	Mar	152.6	148.4	150.2	2.2	F	148.4 L

Corn 1973

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	160.2	157.2	158	May	158	156	157.2	0.6	1	
May	5-21	204	195	203	July	189.4	183.6	189.4	13.6	4	
July	7-20	390	280	370	Sept	246.7	244	246.7	123.3	F	347.6 H
Sept	9-19	250	243.6	243.6	Dec	250	241	250	6.4	9	
Dec	12-18	271.4	265.4	267	Mar	274.4	268.4	269.2	2.2	4	

Corn 1974

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-20	303	295.2	298	May	306	297.6	298			
May	5-21	270.4	258.6	258.6	July	265	253	264	5.4	2	
July	7-22	335	330.4	330.4	Sept	331	322.2	328	1.6	1	
Sept	9-19	340	332	340	Dec	344	337.4	343	3	F	340.4 L
Dec	12-19	357	351	352	Mar	362	357	357.4	5.4	2	

Corn 1975

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-19	286	280.6	284	May	286.2	278	286.2	2.2	1	
May	5-19	277.4	269.6	276.6	July	275.2	266	272.6	4	1	
July	7-22	306	292	297	Sept	278	271	273.2	23.6	5	
Sept	9-19	324	316	321.4	Dec	319.4	308.4	308.4	13	F	309 H
Dec	12-18	257.6	253.4	254.2	Mar	265.4	262.4	264	9.6	F	258.4 H

Corn 1976

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-22	270	267.4	268.4	May	274	272.4	273.4	5	3	
May	5-19	289.4	283.4	285	July	283.4	281.6	281.6	3.2	1	
July	7-22	299.4	292	294	Sept	289	280.6	281	13	30	
Sept	9-21	290.4	280	280	Dec	286	280.2	280.4	4	1	309 H
Dec	12-20	241.4	240.2	240.2	Mar	249.6	248.4	249.2	9	F	248.2 L

Corn 1977

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-22	256	254	255	May	260	258.6	259	4	6	
May	5-19	244	240	242	July	244	242.2	242.4	2	1	
July	7-20	206	211	206	Sept	212.4	209.4	209.6	3.4	4	
Sept	9-21	199	196	198	Dec	209	204.4	208.6	10	F	200 L
Dec	12-20	220	219	219.4	Mar	225.6	223.6	225.4	6	F	220.2 L

Corn 1978

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	245	241	242.2	May	250.6	248	248.2	6	F	245 L
May	5-19	265	260.4	261.4	July	259	257	257	4.4	2	
July	7-20	227	225.4	226	Sept	233.2	231.6	232.6	6.6	8	
Sept	9-20	216.4	211.2	212	Dec	224	222	223.2	11.2	F	217.1
Dec	12-19	220.4	218.4	219.6	Mar	233.6	232.4	233	13.4	F	228

Corn 1979

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	245.4	242.2	244.4	May	247.2	245.2	247	2.6	F	246.6
May	5-21	262.4	259.4	261	July	268	263.6	267.2	6.2	F	265 L
July	7-20	313.4	309	312.4	Sept	315.4	310	315.2	2.6	1	
Sept	9-19	283	276	276	Dec	285.4	279.2	279.4	3.4	5	
Dec	12-18	271	268.4	270.4	Mar	284.6	283.2	284	13.6	13	

Corn 1980

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-20	267.2	261.6	262	May	274.6	269.6	270	7.6	5	
May	5-20	274	270.2	271.4	July	280.6	278.6	279.6	7.2	F	273 L
July	7-22	319	315	315.2	Sept	322.4	316	319	3.6	F	316
Sept	9-19	353	349.4	351	Dec	358	353	357	6	4	
Dec	12-18	378	360	368	Mar	380	376	378	10	17	

Corn 1981

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-20	354	350.4	351.4	May	361	358.2	359.2	7.6	35	
May	5-19	345.4	340.6	340.6	July	355.4	351.6	353.6	13	11	
July	7-22	337.4	332	334	Sept	344	340	342.4	8.4	8	
Sept	9-21	275.4	272	273	Dec	293.6	289.6	289.6	16.6	42	
Dec	12-21	252	248.2	249	Mar	269	264	265.6	16.6	F	254.4 L

Corn 1982

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-22	264	262.4	263.2	May	273.2	272	272.2	10	F	267.4
May	5-19	270.2	268.6	268.6	July	279.4	278	278	9.4	28	
July	7-21	270	266	267.4	Sept	262.6	261	261.2	6.2	F	260.4
Sept	9-21	230.6	228	228.6	Dec	223.4	220.2	221.4	7.2	4	
Dec	12-20	237.4	229	237.2	Mar	242	240.6	241.4	4.2	F	241.2

Corn 1983

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-22	292.4	289	291.2	May	301	298	300.6	9.4	F	297.2
May	5-19	315.4	311	311	July	309.4	306.4	307.6	3.4	16	
July	7-20	341.4	336	338	Sept	323.7	317	323.7	14.2	11	
Sept	9-21	362.2	355	355	Dec	369.2	369.2	369.2	14.2	2	
Dec	12-20	341.4	333.4	334.2	Mar	338.6	336	336.6	2.4	8	

Corn 1984

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	352	346.4	350	May	353	349	351.4	1.4	7	
May	5-21	366	355.2	365.6	July	356	350.2	354.2	11.4	F	362.4 H
July	7-20	350.4	345.4	347.2	Sept	309.4	307	307.4	39.8	F	319.6 H
Sept	9-19	311.4	305	307.4	Dec	287.2	285.4	286.6	20.8	F	288 H
Dec	12-19	258	255.6	255.6	Mar	269.4	267.6	268.6	13	F	261.4 L

Corn 1985

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-20	278.4	271.4	277.4	May	276.6	275.4	276.2	1.2	1	
May	5-21	283.2	282	283	July	276.6	275	275	8	41	
July	7-22	283.4	276	279.6	Sept	248	244.4	244.6	35	F	247 H
Sept	9-19	233.2	225	230.4	Dec	220	218	218.2	12.2	30	
Dec	12-19	250.2	243	247.4	Mar	250	248.4	249	4	6	

Corn 1986

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-19	237	233	234.2	May	233.6	231.4	233.4	6	1	
May	5-20	260.4	253	257	July	239.6	237.4	238.4	18.6	F	241 H
July	7-22	214	205.4	213	Sept	171.2	168	168.4	44.6	F	175.4 H
Sept	9-19	168	164	166.2	Dec	166.2	164.2	164.6	1.6	1	
Dec	12-19	153	151.2	151.2	Mar	164.2	162	162.2	11	36	

Corn 1987

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-20	162.4	160	161	May	160.6	159	159.2	1.8	1	
May	5-19	183	180	181.4	July	188.4	185	186.6	5.2	28	
July	7-22	160.4	156	158	Sept	165.4	161	164.6	6.6	33	
Sept	9-21	180	174.2	179.2	Dec	179.6	178	178.2	1	6	
Dec	12-21	179.4	178.4	179.4	Mar	186	185	185.6	6.2	F	184.2 H

Corn 1988

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-22	200.6	199.6	200.4	May	207.2	205.6	206.4	6	F	201.2 L
May	5-19	219	211.6	216	July	225.4	217	217.4	1.4	2	
July	7-20	312.4	290	292.4	Sept	317	298	311.6	19.2	4	
Sept	9-21	276.4	274	276.4	Dec	289	286.2	287.6	11.2	24	
Dec	12-20	270.4	266.2	267	Mar	282	279	280	13	19	

Corn 1989

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	279.2	273	276	May	284	280	280.2	4.2	2	
May	5-19	276	274	274.6	July	272.4	270.2	271.6	3	30	
July	7-20	256.4	247	247.4	Sept	243.2	239	240	3.4	F	240.5 H
Sept	9-20	239	230	234.4	Dec	229.6	228	228.4	6	6	
Dec	12-19	234.4	233	233.4	Mar	239.2	238.4	238.6	5.2	F	236 L

Corn 1990

Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-21	253	248.4	250	May	259.2	257	257.2	7.2	F	256.6 L
May	5-21	282.4	278.4	280	July	280.4	276.4	277	1.4	2	
July	7-20	272.4	267	268.6	Sept	261	259	259.2	9.4	F	266 H
Sept	9-19	237	232.4	234.2	Dec	225.4	222	222.2	12	13	
Dec	12-19	225.4	223.4	224	Mar	237.4	235	235.2	11.2	F	230.2 L

Corn 1991

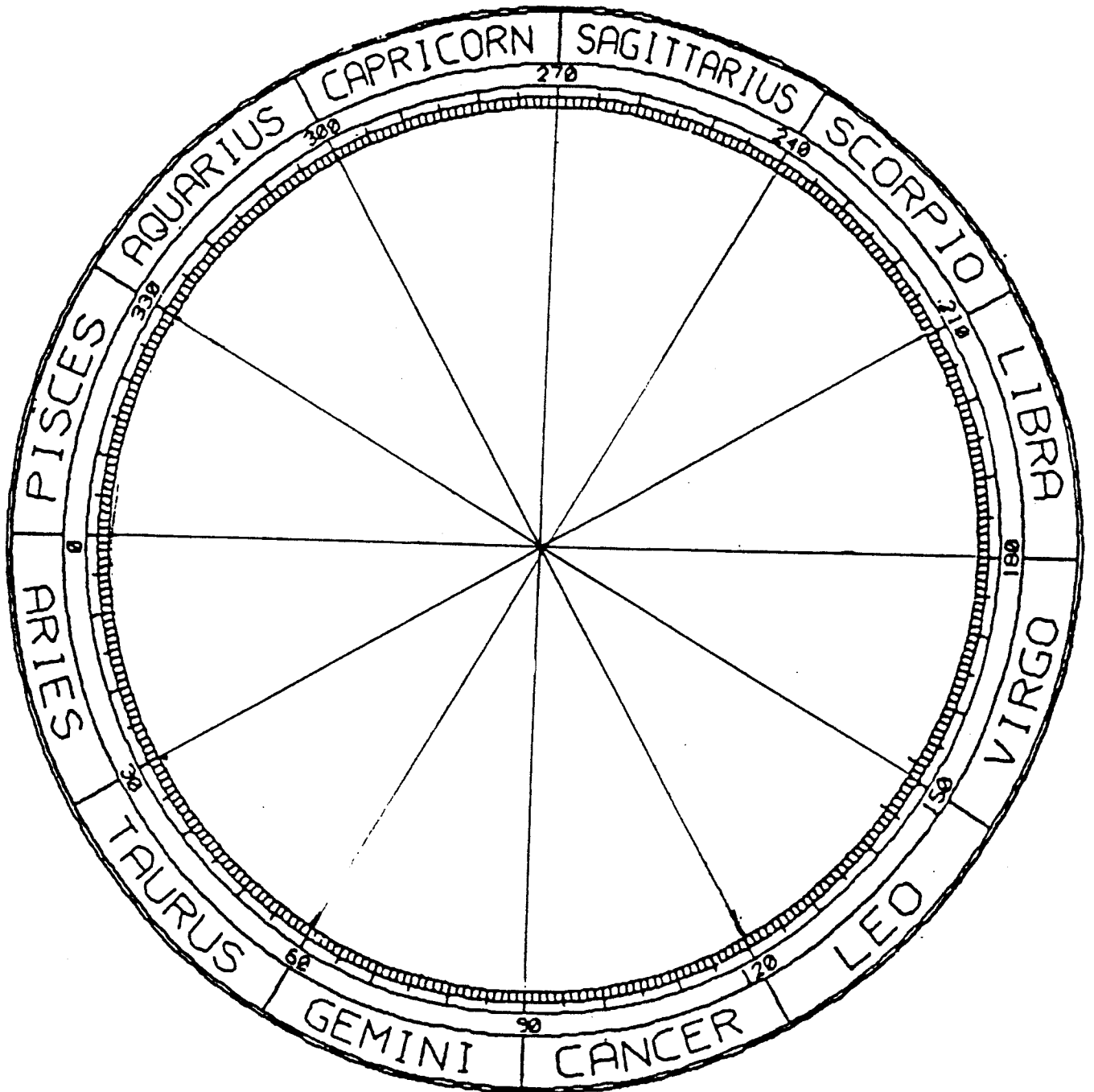
Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-19	244	242	242.4	May	252	249.2	251.4	9	52	
May	5-21	242	240.4	241.2	July	251	247	250.6	9.4	14	
July	7-22	243.2	233	234.4	Sept	238.5	232	236	2.2	21	
Sept	9-19	251	247.4	249.2	Dec	255.2	253.2	253.4	4.2	2	
Dec	12-19	251.4	249.2	251.2	Mar	256.2	253	253.2	2	7	

Corn 1992

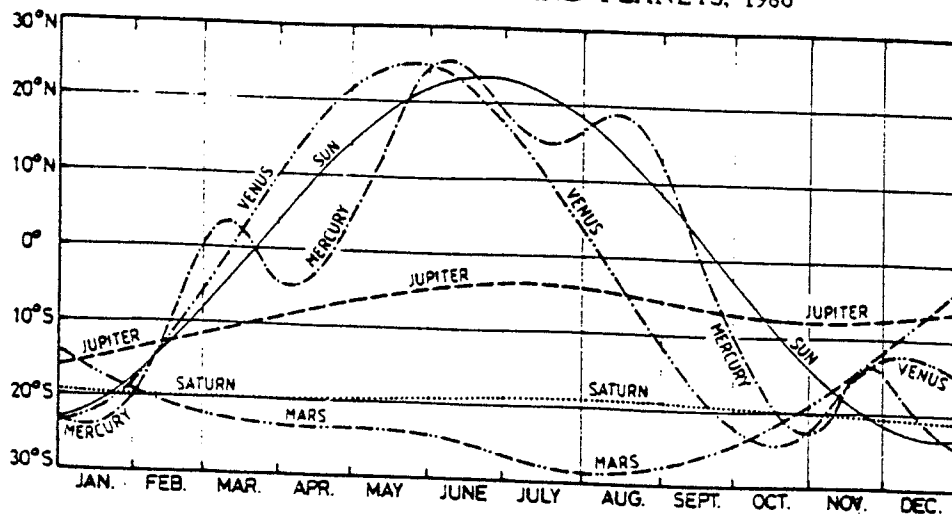
Mo	Dt	H	L	C	Mo	H	L	C	Obj	Days	Miss
Mar	3-20	268	266.2	267.4	May	274.2	270	270.2	2.8	6	
May	5-19	256.4	249.6	250.4	July	260	253.4	254.2	3.8	16	
July	7-22	227.4	221	222.6	Sept	227.4	225.4	225.6	3	2	
Sept	9-21	222	214	216.2	Dec	216.4	215	216.2			
Dec	12-21	211.2	208	210.2	Mar	219.4	218.4	219	8.2	41	

APPENDIX

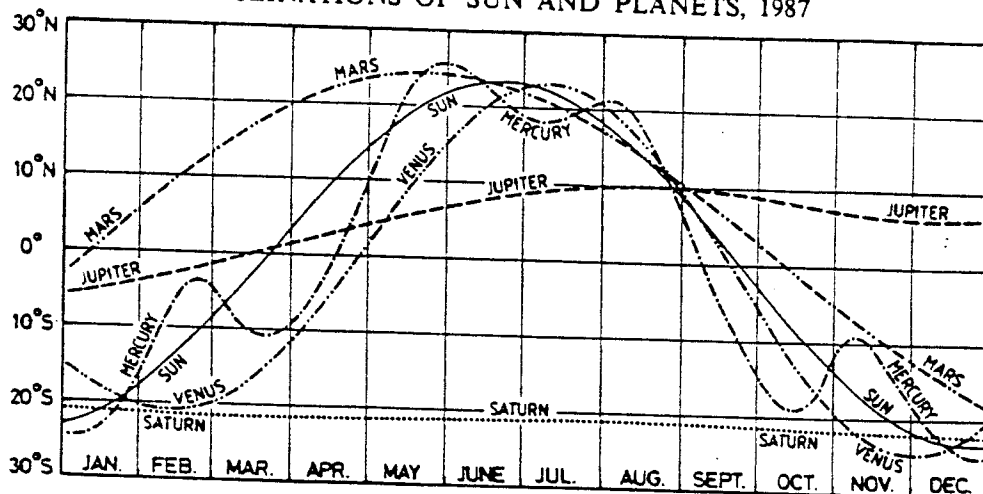
Horoscope Wheel



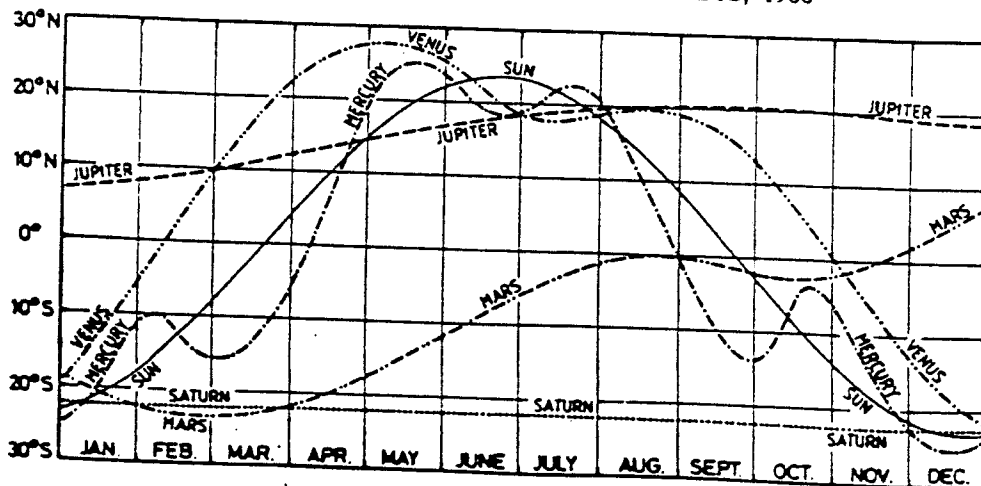
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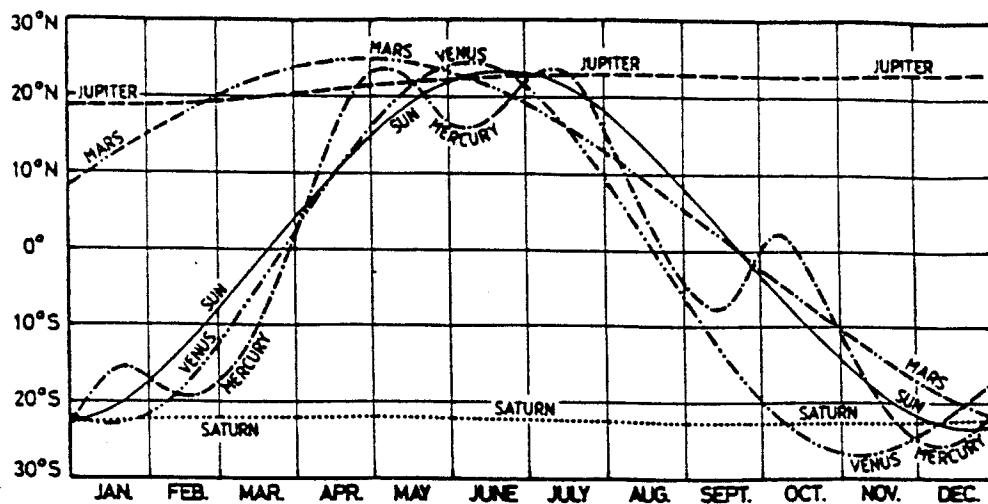
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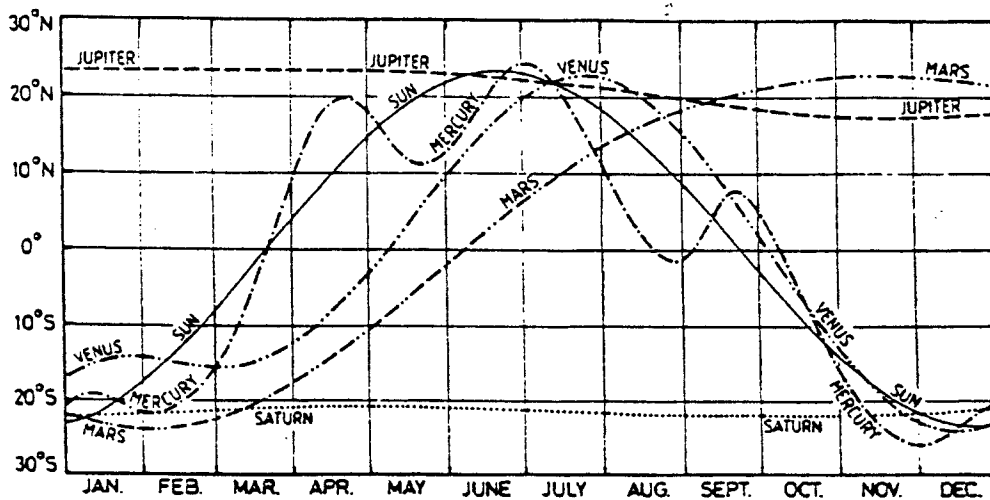
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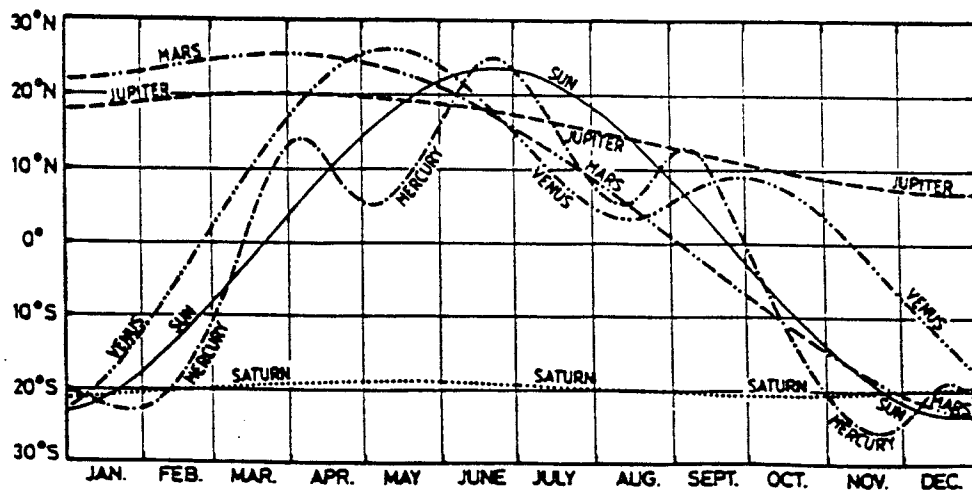
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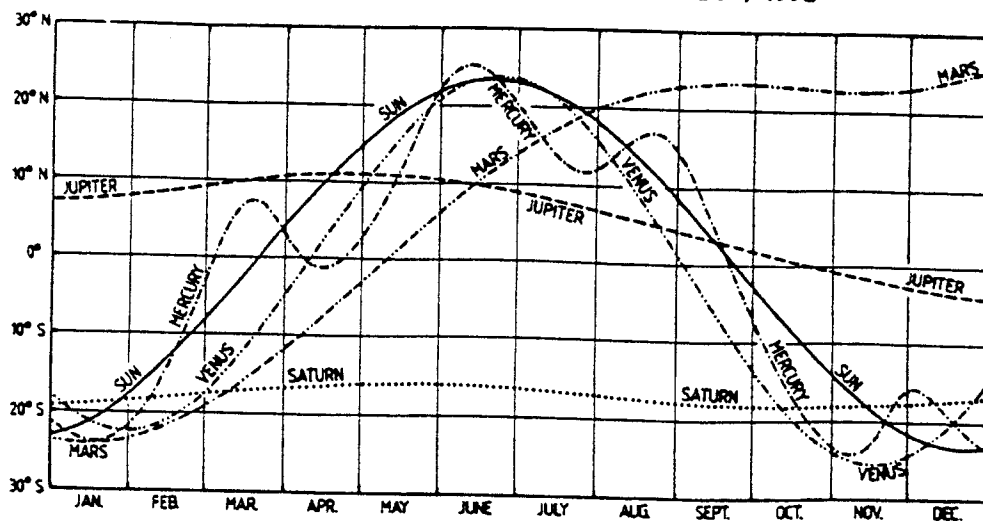
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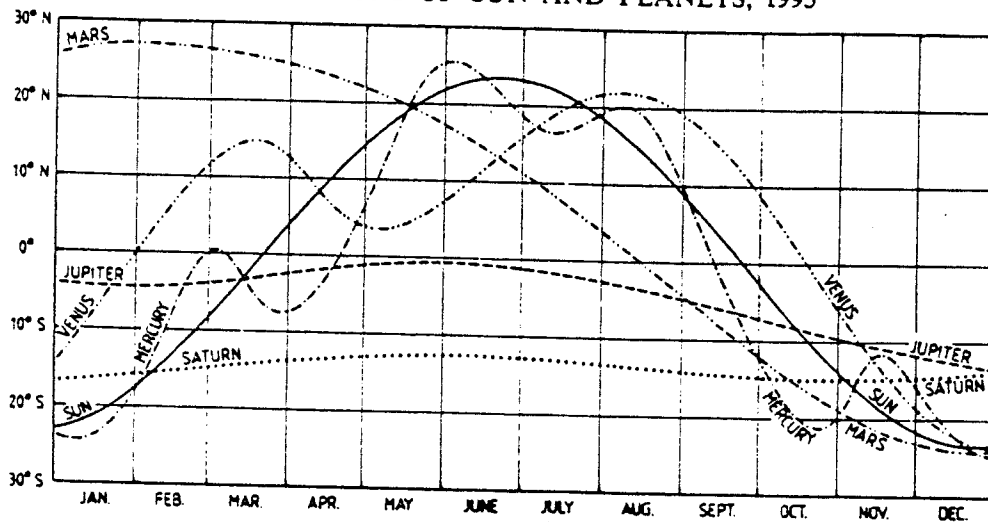
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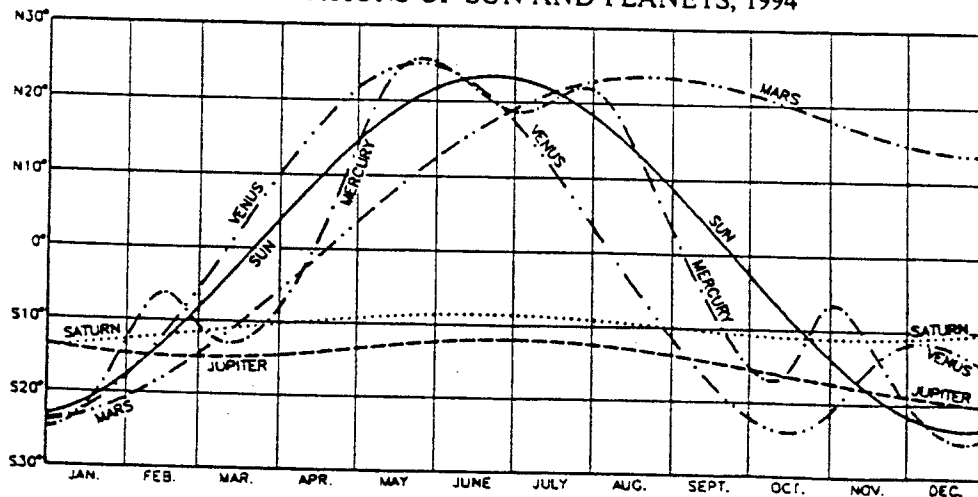
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MONTHLY ASPECT CALENDAR

[illegible]

Historical Data Calendar

[illegible]

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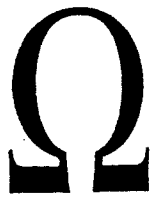
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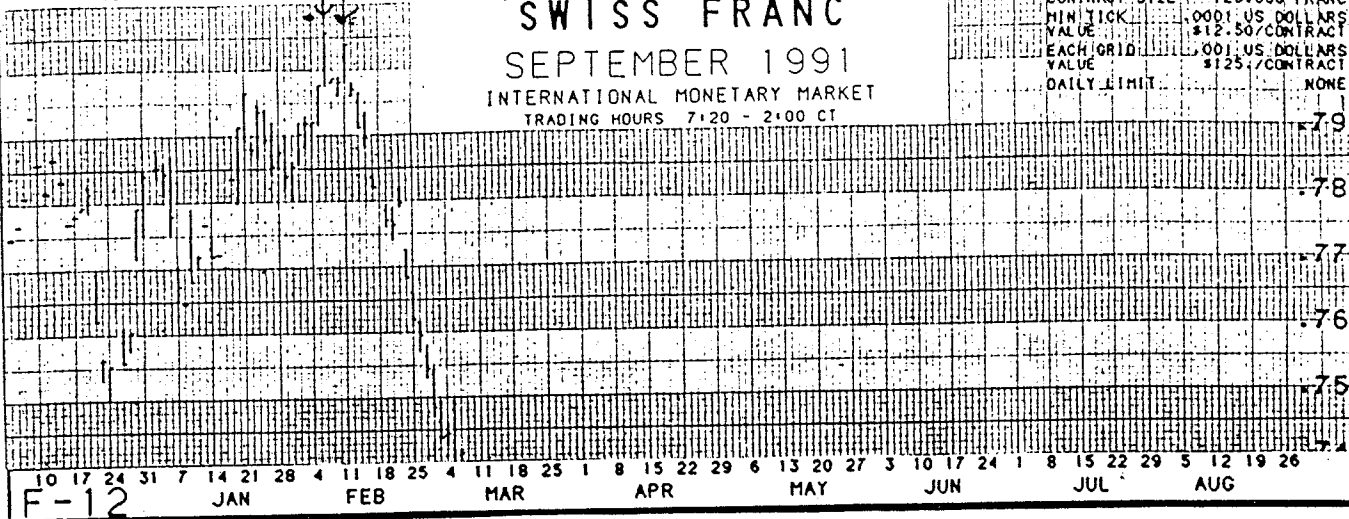
BIRTHCHARTS OF COMMODITIES

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Date First Trade</u>	<u>Sign and Node Degree</u>	<u>Last Occurrence</u>
Wheat	5-01-1884	Ari 22-11	Aug 20-1986
Corn	7-14-1888	Leo 0-54	Sep 03-1981
Oats	7-13-1888	Leo 0-53	Sep 03-1981
Soybeans	10-05-36	Sag 27-27	Sep 09-1992
Soymeal	8-29-51	Pis 9-51	Oct 26-1988
Soy Oil	7-17-50	Ari 0-25	Nov 23-1987
Orange Juice	10-26-66	Tau 16-12	Jul 08-1985
Cocoa	10-01-25	Leo 2-32	Jun 12-1981
Raw Sugar	9-28-70	Pis 2-38	Apr 25-1989
Feeder Cattle	11-30-71	Aqu 7-11	Aug 22-1990
Live Cattle	11-30-64	Gem 23-3	Aug 22-1983
Live Hogs	2-28-66	Tau 28-53	Sep 26-1984
Pork Bellies	9-18-61	Leo 26-52	Apr 27-1980
Lumber	10-01-69	Pis 20-5	May 16-1988
Treasury Bonds	8-22-77	Lib 16-18	
Treasury Bills	1-06-76	Sco 20-0	
S & P 500	4-21-82	Can 16-35	
Copper	7-05-33	Aqu 29-37	May 25-1989
Gold	12-31-74	Sag 10-01	Aug 05-1993
Silver	6-15-31	Ari 11-48	Feb 27-1987
Heating Oil	11-14-78	Vir 25-18	
Unleaded Gas	12-03-84	Tau 27-24	
Sugar # 11	12-16-14	Aqu 28-52	
Heating Oil # 2	11-14-78	Vir 25-23	
Coffee	3-07-1882	Sag 3-47	
Currencies	5-16-72	Cap 27-56	Feb 04-1991
(British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Deutschmark, French Franc, Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, and Mexican Peso).			

30 S WACKER. CHICAGO. ILLINOIS 60606

SWISS FRANC
SEPTEMBER 1991
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY MARKET
TRADING HOURS 7:20 - 2:00 CT

CONTRACT SIZE	125,000 FRANC
MIN TICK	.0001 US DOLLARS
VALUE	\$12.50/CONTRACT
EACH GRID	.001 US DOLLARS
VALUE	\$125./CONTRACT
DAILY LIMIT	NONE



FEBRUARY 1991

LONGITUDE

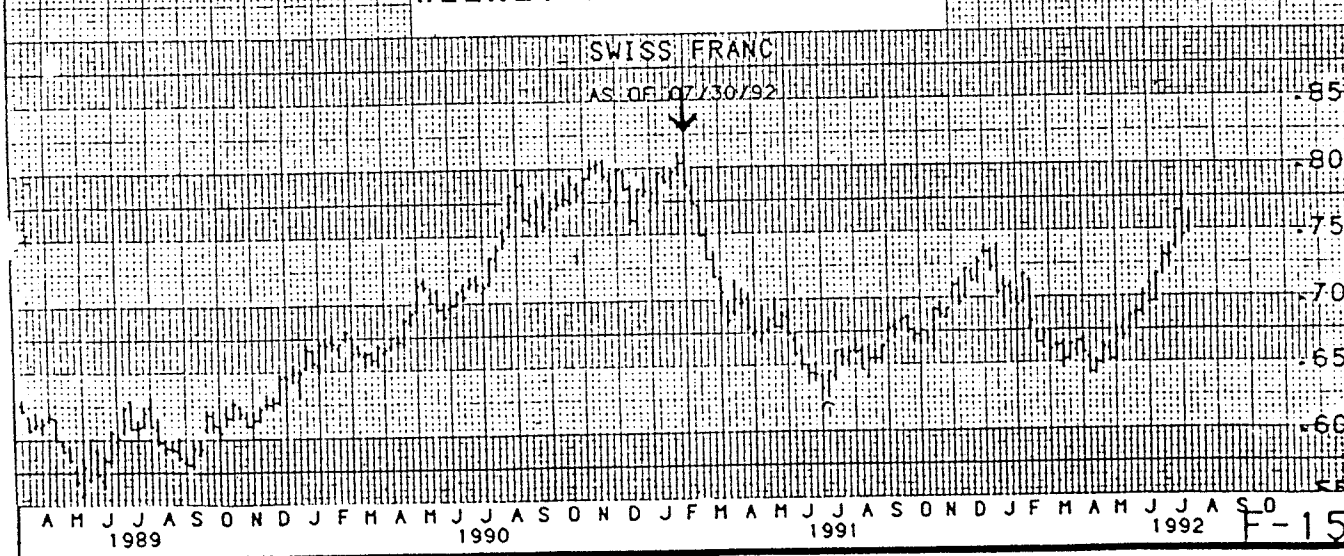
LONGITUDE																	
DAY	SID. TIME	☉	☽	☽ 12 Hour	MEAN ♀	TRUE ♀	♀	♀	♂	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	♊	♋
	h m s	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1 F	8 42 49	11 36 44	40 51 28	11 50 31	27 29.5	28 06.0	22 38.8	3K 29.5	2II 53.6	8QR 11.3	29W 19.6	11W 31.6	15W 15.9	20W 14.6			
2 Sa	8 46 45	12 37 37	18 43 36	25 30 31	27 26.3	27 58.8	24 6.7	4 44.2	3 12.2	8 3.3	29 26.6	11 34.7	15 17.9	20 15.4			
3 Su	8 50 42	13 38 19	22 11 10	8 45 38	27 23.2	27 56.7	25 35.3	5 58.9	3 31.2	7 55.3	29 33.6	11 37.9	15 20.0	20 16.1			
4 M	8 54 39	14 39 29	15 14 5	21 36 50	27 20.0	27 54.8	27 4.4	3 50.6	4 7.7	7 47.4	29 40.6	11 41.0	15 22.1	20 16.7			
5 Tu	8 58 35	15 40 9	27 54 14	4 16 44	27 16.8	27 53.3	27 35.2	4 10.3	7 39.5	29 47.6	11 44.2	15 24.1	20 17.4				
6 W	9 2 32	16 40 59	10 14 53	16 9 12	27 13.6	27 52.5	27 38.2	4 30.5	7 31.7	29 54.5	11 47.3	15 26.1	20 18.0				
7 Th	9 6 28	17 41 47	22 20 18	28 18 47	27 10.3	27 51.7	3 38.2	4 51.0	7 23.9	OW 15.1	11 50.4	15 28.1	20 18.5				
8 F	9 10 25	18 42 34	4 15 17	10 10 24	27 7.3	27 53.2	3 10.9	5 11.9	7 16.1	OW 8.4	11 53.4	15 30.1	20 19.1				
9 Sa	9 14 21	19 43 21	16 4 44	21 58 54	27 4.1	27 54.6	4 44.4	5 33.2	7 8.4	O 15.3	11 56.5	15 32.1	20 19.5				
10 Su	9 18 18	20 44 6	27 53 26	31 48 54	27 0.9	27 56.1	6 18.7	5 54.8	7 0.8	O 22.1	11 59.5	15 34.0	20 20.0				
11 M	9 22 14	21 44 51	9 45 47	15 44 33	26 57.8	27 57.9	7 53.8	6 16.7	6 53.2	O 29.0	12 2.5	15 36.0	20 20.4				
12 Tu	9 26 11	22 45 34	21 45 36	49 17 17	26 54.6	27R 58.9	9 29.7	6 39.0	6 45.8	O 35.8	12 5.4	15 37.9	20 20.8				
13 W	9 30 8	23 46 16	3 55 57	10 5 49	26 51.4	27 58.9	11 6.5	7 1.6	6 38.4	O 42.6	12 8.3	15 39.8	20 21.1				
14 Th	9 34 4	24 46 56	16 19 6	22 35 56	26 48.2	27 57.6	12 44.0	7 24.5	6 31.0	O 49.3	12 11.2	15 41.7	20 21.4				
15 F	9 38 1	25 47 35	28 56 25	5M 20 34	26 45.0	27 54.9	14 22.5	7 47.7	6 23.8	O 56.0	12 14.1	15 43.5	20 21.7				
16 Sa	9 41 57	26 48 13	11M 48 23	18 19 48	26 41.9	27 50.9	16 1.7	8 11.2	6 16.7	I 2.7	12 16.9	15 45.3	20 22.0				
17 Su	9 45 54	27 48 49	24 54 43	1T 33 1	26 38.7	27 46.1	17 41.9	8 35.0	6 9.7	I 9.4	12 19.7	15 47.2	20 22.2				
18 M	9 49 50	28 49 24	8T 14 33	14 59 10	26 35.5	27 41.1	19 22.9	8 59.1	6 2.7	I 16.0	12 22.5	15 49.0	20 22.3				
19 Tu	9 53 47	29 49 56	21 46 43	28 27 1	26 32.3	27 36.4	21 4.8	9 23.5	5 55.9	I 22.6	12 25.2	15 50.7	20 22.4				
20 W	9 57 43	OM 50 28	5 59 55	12 25 15	26 29.1	27 32.8	22 47.7	9 48.2	5 49.3	I 29.1	12 27.9	15 52.5	20 22.5				
21 Th	10 1 40	1 50 57	15 29 54	26 22 43	26 26.0	27 30.6	24 31.4	10 13.1	5 42.7	I 35.7	12 30.5	15 54.2	20 22.6				
22 F	10 5 37	2 51 27	19 22 54	10 28 16	26 22.8	27 30.0	26 16.1	10 38.3	5 36.3	I 42.1	12 33.1	15 55.9	20 22.6				
23 Sa	10 9 33	3 51 50	17 33 40	24 40 34	26 19.6	27 30.6	28 1.8	OT 46.1	5 29.9	I 48.6	12 35.7	15 57.6	20 22.6				
24 Su	10 13 30	4 52 13	15 48 45	8S 57 55	26 16.4	27 31.8	29 48.4	2 0.1	11 29.4	5 23.8	1 55.0	12 38.3	15 59.3	20 22.5			
25 M	10 17 26	5 52 35	16 7 45	23 17 50	26 13.3	27R 33.0	1M 36.0	3 14.0	11 55.4	5 17.7	2 1.3	12 40.8	16 0.9	20 22.4			
26 Tu	10 21 23	6 52 55	OM 27 45	7 20 36	26 10.1	27 33.1	3 24.5	4 27.8	12 21.5	5 11.8	2 7.6	12 43.2	16 2.5	20 22.3			
27 W	10 25 19	7 53 12	14 44 59	21 51 10	26 6.9	27 31.7	4 14.0	5 41.6	12 47.9	5 6.1	2 13.9	12 45.7	16 4.1	20 22.2			
28 Th	10 29 16	8M 53 28	28 54 58	5P 55 48	26 3.7	27 28.3	7K 4.5	6T 55.4	13 14.5	5Q 0.5	2 20.1	12 48.4	16 5.6	20 22.1			

30 S WACKER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606

WEEKLY NEAREST FUTURES

SWISS	FRANC
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AS OF 07/30/92

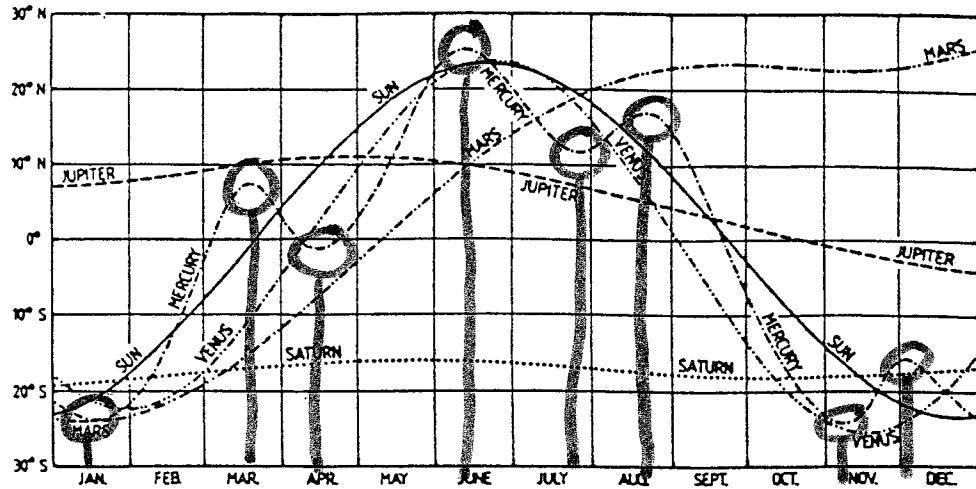


TRUE NODE CROSSING MEAN NODE

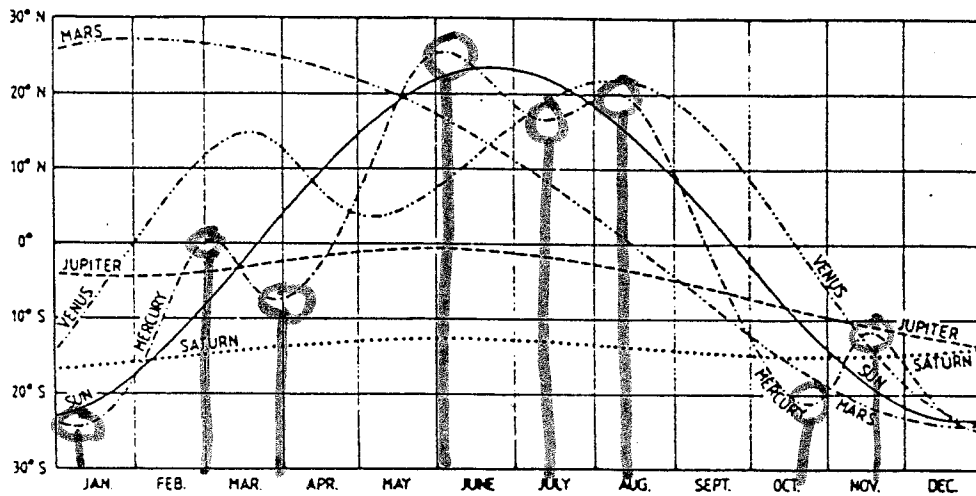
1972	1979	1986	1993
JAN 28 Ω 5° 12	Mar 12 Ω 17° 29	Jan 26 Ω 4° 29	Mar 07 Ω 16° 59
Apr 17 Ω 0° 57	May 29 Ω 13° 23	Apr 21 Ω 29° 59	Jun 05 Ω 12° 10
Jul 19 Ω 26° 07	Aug 29 Ω 8° 28	Jul 21 Ω 25° 10	Sept 01 Ω 7° 33
Oct 18 Ω 21° 23	Nov 25 Ω 3° 51	Oct 10 Ω 20° 54	Nov 26 Ω 3° 02
1973	1980	1987	1994
Jan 11 Ω 16° 45	Feb 19 Ω 29° 29	Jan 13 Ω 15° 51	Feb 13 Ω 28° 49
Mar 25 Ω 12° 51	May 15 Ω 24° 42	Apr 05 Ω 11° 31	May 19 Ω 23° 46
Jul 01 Ω 7° 39	Aug 08 Ω 20° 12	Jun 27 Ω 7° 07	Aug 16 Ω 19° 07
Sept 28 Ω 2° 57	Nov 08 Ω 15° 19	Sept 25 Ω 2° 22	Nov 05 Ω 14° 47
Dec 19 Ω 28° 36		Dec 20 Ω 27° 44	
1974	1981	1988	
Mar 11 Ω 24° 16	Jan 31 Ω 10° 55	Mar 18 Ω 23° 05	
Jun 11 Ω 19° 24	Apr 21 Ω 6° 41	Jun 07 Ω 18° 48	
Sept 09 Ω 14° 35	Jul 24 Ω 1° 42	Sept 04 Ω 14° 06	
Nov 30 Ω 10° 15	Oct 26 Ω 26° 43	Dec 07 Ω 9° 06	
1975	1982	1989	
Feb 25 Ω 5° 40	Jan 15 Ω 22° 26	Feb 25 Ω 4° 52	
May 26 Ω 0° 55	Apr 07 Ω 18° 03	May 21 Ω 0° 22	
Aug 22 Ω 26° 15	Jul 06 Ω 13° 20	Aug 15 Ω 25° 49	
Nov 15 Ω 21° 45	Oct 04 Ω 8° 34	Nov 15 Ω 20° 57	
1976	1983	1990	
Feb 02 Ω 17° 34	Mar 17 Ω 29° 53	Feb 07 Ω 16° 29	
May 8 Ω 12° 30	Jun 15 Ω 25° 06	Apr 28 Ω 12° 15	
Jul 29 Ω 8° 08	Sep 20 Ω 19° 56	Jul 30 Ω 7° 17	
Oct 24 Ω 3° 33	Dec 05 Ω 15° 54	Oct 28 Ω 2° 34	
1977	1984	1991	
Jan 20 Ω 28° 52	Mar 2 Ω 11° 18	Jan 22 Ω 28° 01	
Apr 16 Ω 24° 20	May 30 Ω 6° 36	Apr 13 Ω 23° 43	
Jul 15 Ω 19° 36	Aug 27 Ω 1° 49	Jul 12 Ω 18° 56	
Oct 4 Ω 15° 15	Nov 19 Ω 27° 26	Oct 9 Ω 14° 13	
Dec 29 Ω 10° 42		Dec 30 Ω 9° 51	
1978	1985	1992	
Mar 30 Ω 53° 52	Feb 07 Ω 23° 11	Mar 28 Ω 5° 11	
Jun 21 Ω 1° 26	May 13 Ω 18° 11	Jun 21 Ω 0° 41	
Sep 19 Ω 26° 44	Aug 12 Ω 13° 17	Sept 19 Ω 25° 55	
Dec 15 Ω 22° 07	Oct 29 Ω 9° 09	Dec 11 Ω 21° 30	

Mercury Decl. Turn = Bonds Change in Trend

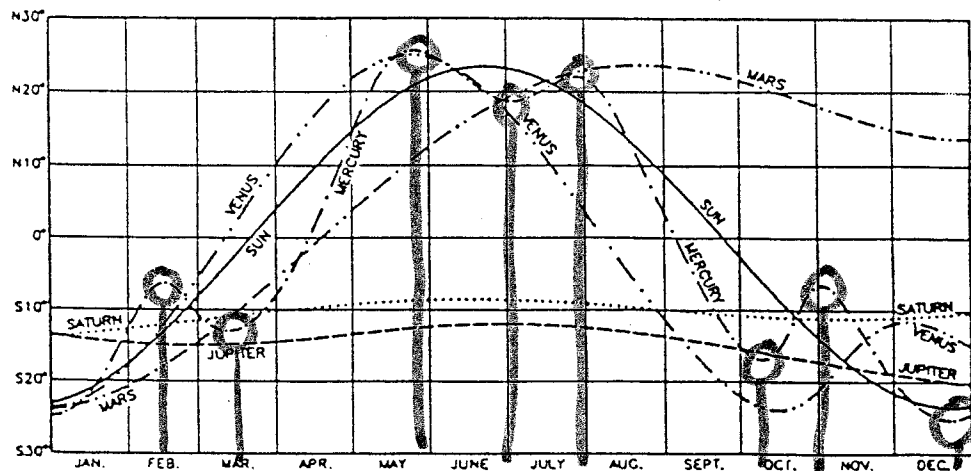
DECLINATIONS OF SUN AND PLANETS, 1992



DECLINATIONS OF SUN AND PLANETS, 1993



DECLINATIONS OF SUN AND PLANETS, 1994

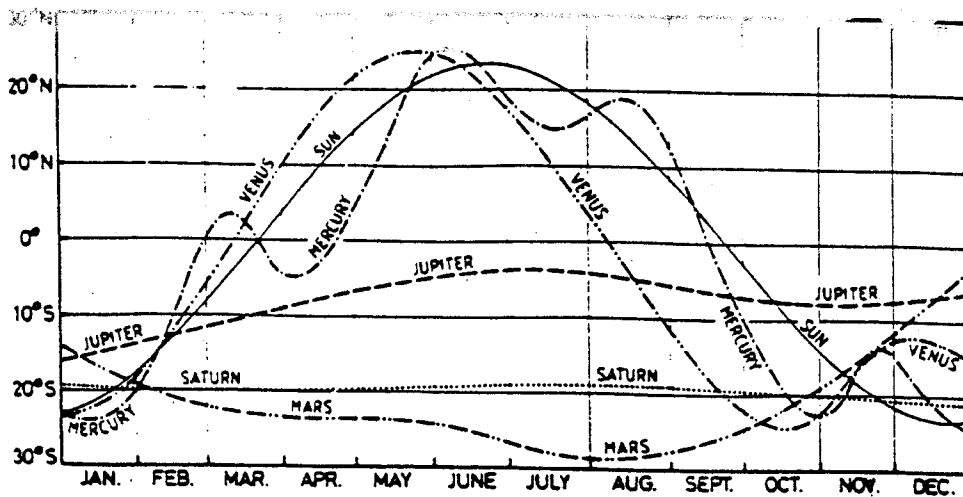


BAYER RULE 45

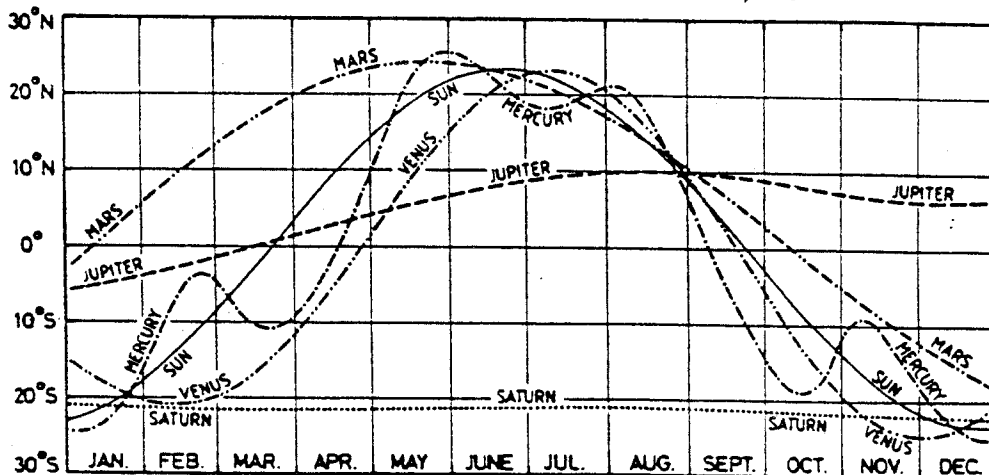
Price projection objective-- When any planet changes its logarithm of the True Distance from earth we are midway of a movement
Information from the Astronomical Almanac- US Printing Office.

1987	1991	1989	1993
Mar 02 ♀	Jan 18 ☾	Jan 26 ♀	Jan 04 ♂
Mar 28 ♀	Jan 28 ♀	Mar 31 ♀	Jan 09 ☾
Apr 30 ♀	Feb 23 ♀	Apr 01 ♀	Jan 16 ♀
May 05 ♀	Apr 18 ♀	Apr 19 ♀	Feb 10 ☾
Jun 10 ☾	May 9 ♀	May 25 ♀	Mar 12 ♀
Jun 16 ☾	Jun 18 ♀	Jun 12 ♀	Apr 01 ♀ & ♀
Jun 29 ♀	Jul 05 ☾	Jun 24 ☾	May 08 ♀
Jul 02 ♀	Jul 27 ☾	Jul 03 ☾	May 15 ♀
Aug 20 ♀	Aug 18 ♀	Jul 21 ♀	Jul 12 ♀ & ☾
Aug 24 ♂	Aug 19 ♀	Sep 15 ♂	Aug 16 ☾
Aug 26 ♀	Aug 23 ♀	Sep 23 ♀	Sep 05 ♀
Oct 17 ♀	Oct 11 ♀		Oct 17 ♀
Oct 26 ♀	Oct 11 ♂	1990	Nov 05 ♀
Nov 01 ♀	Nov 15 ♀	Jan 3 ♀	Nov 18 ♂
Dec. 16 ☾	Dec 09 ♀	Jan 6 ☾	Nov 19 ♀
Dec 20 ♀ & ☾		Jan 10 ♀	Dec 30 ♀
	1992	Jan 18 ♀	<u>1994</u>
1988	Jan 06 ☾	Mar 13 ♀	Jan 11 ♀
Feb 13 ♀	Jan 08 ♀	May 6 ♀	Jan 13 ☾
Apr 17 ♀	Jan 30 ☾	May 9 ♀	Jan 19 ♀
May 05 ♀	Feb 05 ♀	Jun 29 ☾	Feb 21 ☾
Jun 12 ♀	Feb 29 ♀	Jul 4 ♀	Feb 23 ♀
Jun 13 ♀	Mar 30 ♀	Jul 6 ♀	Apr 28 ♀
Jun 20 ☾	May 13 ♀	Jul 12 ♀	May 02 ♀
Jun 21 ☾	May 31 ♀	Jul 15 ☾	May 18 ♀
Aug 07 ♀	Jun 13 ♀	Sep 05 ♀	Jun 24 ♀
Sep 22 ♂	Jul 07 ☾	Oct 29 ♀	Jul 15 ♀
Oct 10 ♀	Jul 10 ♀	Oct 30 ♀	Jul 16 ☾
Nov 22 ♀	Jul 31 ♀	Nov 10 ♀	Aug 18 ♀
Dec 02 ♀	Aug 08 ☾	Nov 20 ♂	Sep 02 ☾
Dec 24 ☾	Sep 17 ♀	Dec 25 ♀	Oct 20 ♀
Dec 26 ☾	Sep 23 ♀	Nov 17 ♀	Oct 27 ♀
	Nov 14 ♀	Nov 19 ♀	Nov 04 ♀
	Nov 21 ♀		

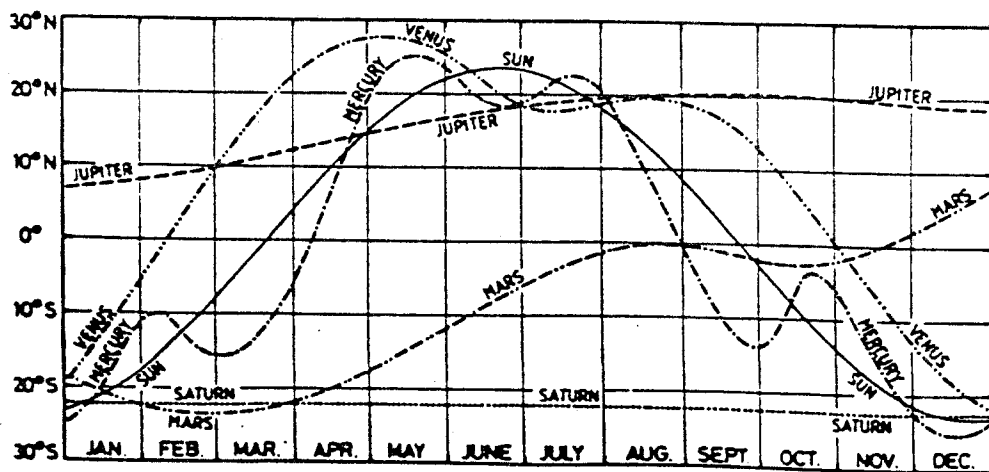
DECLINATIONS OF SUN AND PLANETS, 1986



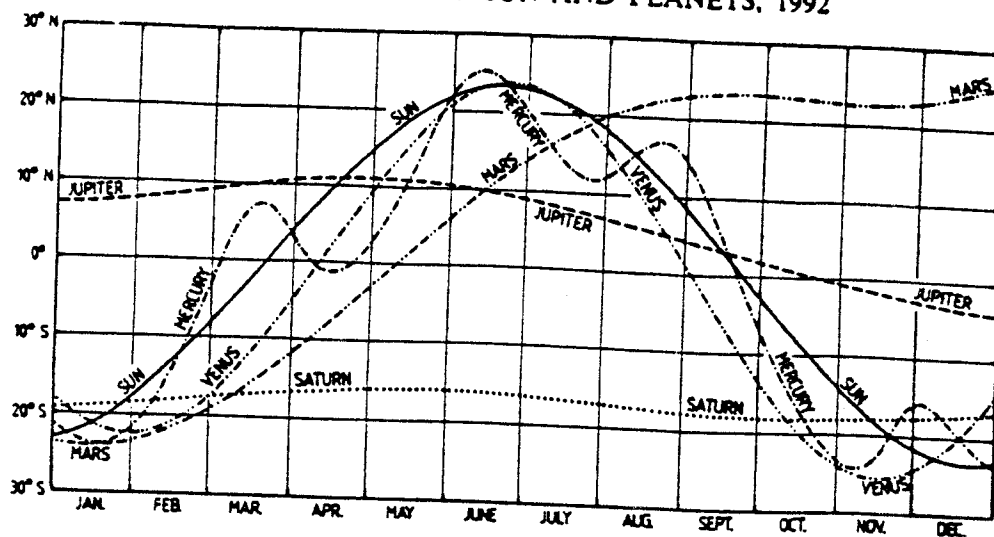
DECLINATIONS OF SUN AND PLANETS, 1987



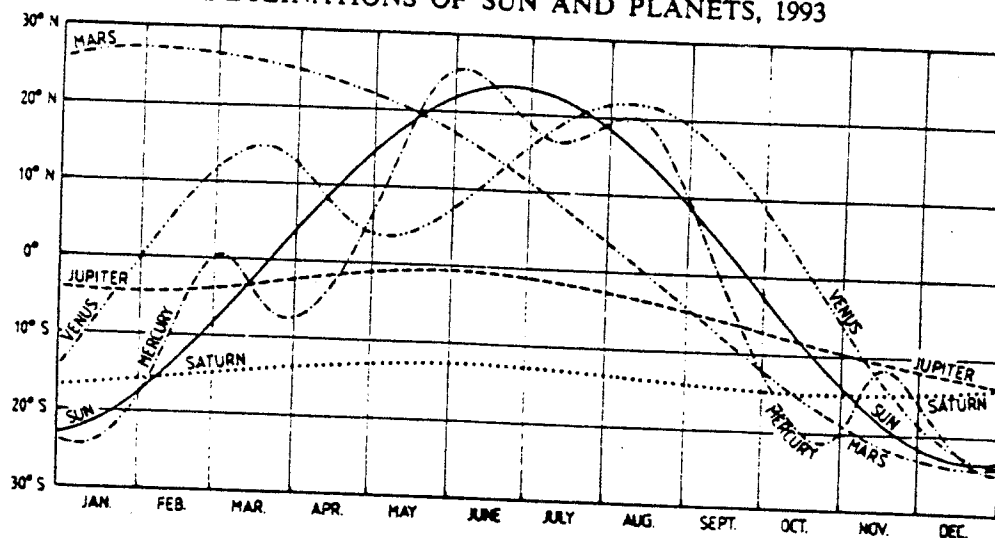
DECLINATIONS OF SUN AND PLANETS, 1988



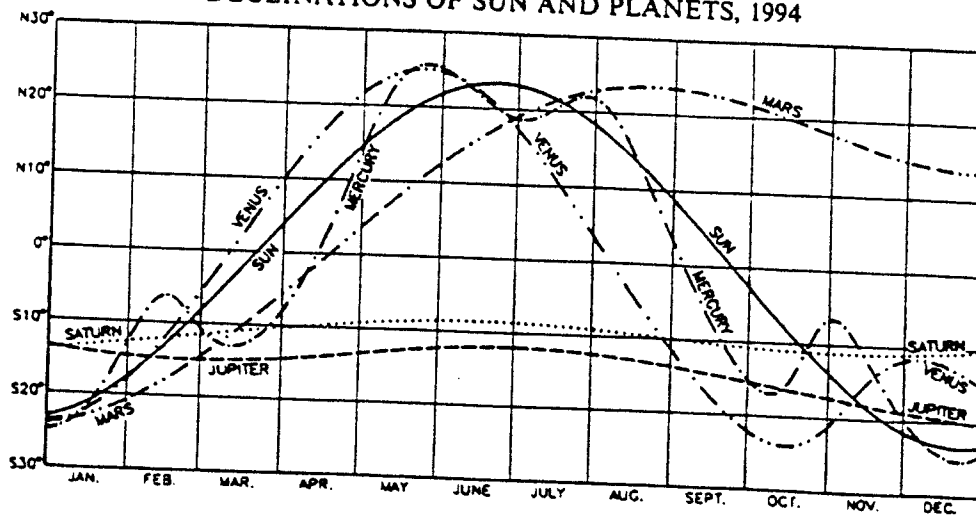
DECLINATIONS OF SUN AND PLANETS, 1992



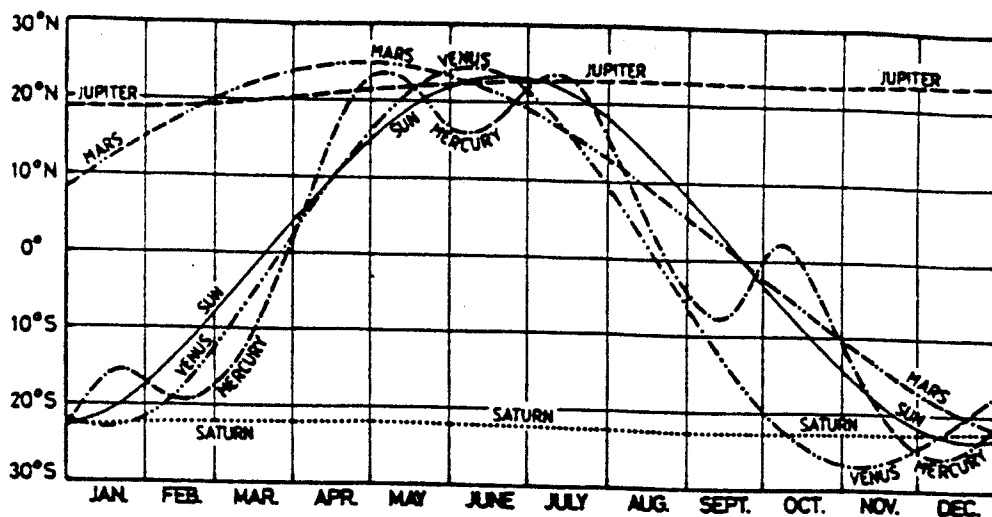
DECLINATIONS OF SUN AND PLANETS, 1993



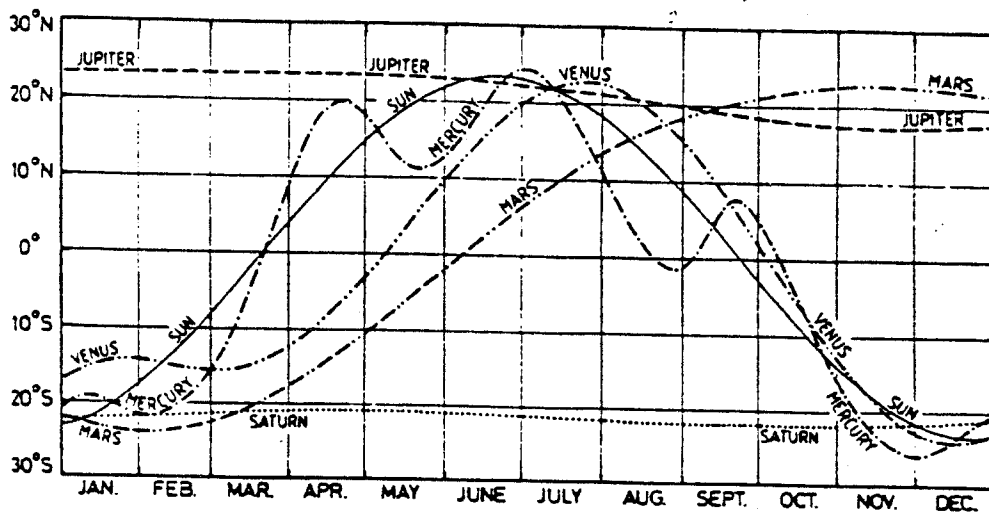
DECLINATIONS OF SUN AND PLANETS, 1994



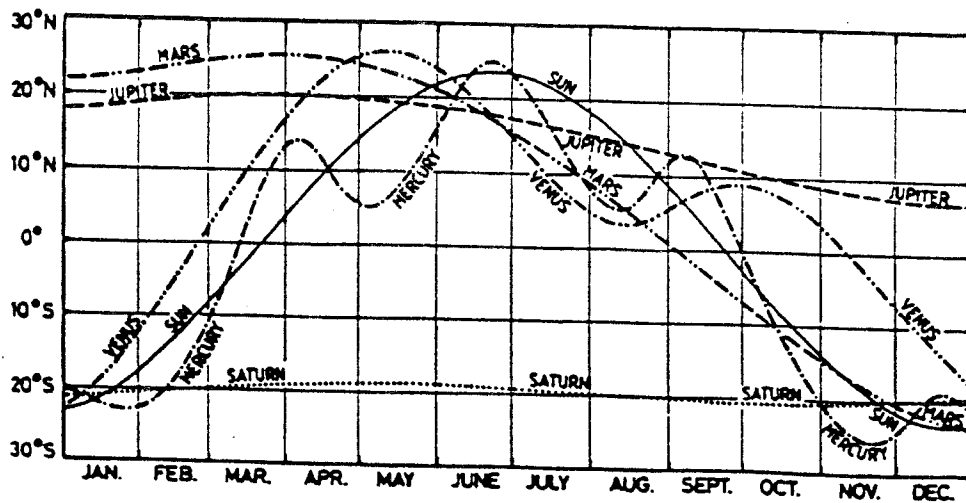
DECLINATIONS OF SUN AND PLANETS, 1989



DECLINATIONS OF SUN AND PLANETS, 1990



DECLINATIONS OF SUN AND PLANETS, 1991



NOVEMBER MONTHLY ASPECT CALENDAR 1993

[illegible]

October 30, 1993

Dear Astro Book Purchaser,

I need to alert you to an error in some of the copies of the first printing of our book which you may or may not be aware of. A purchaser of the book who is an astrologer called it to my attention. Please make the corrections if your book has these errors. At the time of writing I was intent that you recognize the fact that the Mean Node is always Retrograde and never goes direct. If you find the R sign in the Mean column of the American Ephemeris please ignore it as it is a printing error. When I called A. C. S. they assured me it was a printing error and that I was the first to call it to their attention; however, you will find it in several places in the 10 year Ephemeris.

Correction-line 5, page 42 should read: The mean Node is always Retrograde.

Correction- line 7 , page 27 should read: And the fact that it is always Retrograde.

A couple very minor changes to be noted as the glyph and sign does not match in Column 8, page 42 as the glyph should be ♄ instead of ♃.

In column 15 the word Sagittarius should be changed to Scorpio. We have made the corrections in the books sold after notification of the errors, and are sorry that we didn't catch them sooner. Please accept our apology.

Ian and I would like to share some additional research with you that is not in our book, Practical Astro.

You may or may not be aware that I spoke at the 6th World Astro Economics Conference on Oct. 23 in San Francisco. I thought it unfair to speak on the methodology and content of our book. In our search for a topic to speak about we found 4 other areas which we think you may want to become knowledgeable of as they suggest important time periods in the market.

Enclosed please find the handout given to those attending my lecture outlining the 4 topics discussed. We had many visuals to demonstrate and prove the validity of our research.. If you are interested in seeing this documentation we recommend you purchase the video tape as "seeing is believing." Tapes are available from Carol Mull. An order form is enclosed should you be interested..

A brief explanation of the 4 areas follows.

(1) Capitalizing on the Natal Node Cycle

November 1993 Current Aspects to Natal Node Degree

Wheat (22-11) ♀ 2nd and 26th, ☉ 14th
Corn (0-54) ☉ 23rd, ♀ on 9th, ♂ the 10th, and ♀ on the 14th
Oats (0-53) Same as corn
Soybeans (27-27) ☉ on the 19th, ♀-7th, and ♂ on the 5th.
Soy meal (9-51) ☉ on the 2nd, ♀ the 9th and 21st, ♀ the 16th, and ♂ 22nd.
Soy oil (0-25) Same as oats and corn
Orange Juice (16-12) ☉ the 8th, ♀ on 4th and 27th, and ♀ the 22nd
Cocoa (2-32) ☉ 24th, ♀ the 11th, ♂ on the 12th, and ♀ the 22nd.
Feeder Cattle (7-11) ☉ 29, ♀ 12 and 17, ♀ 14, ♂ 19
Live Cattle (23-3) ☉ 15, ♀ 3, 27, ♀ 1-17
Live Hogs (28-53) ☉ 21, ♀ 8, ♂ 7, ♀ 5
Pork Bellies (26-52) ☉ 19, ♀ 6 and 30, ♂ 4
Lumber (20-5) ☉ 12 ♀ 30, ♀ 1 and 25
T Bonds (16-18) Same as Orange Juice
T Bills (20-0) Same as lumber
S and P 500 (16-35) Same as Bonds
Copper (29-37) ☉ 21, ♀ 8th, ♂ 8th, ♀ 8th
Gold (10-01) ☉ 2nd, ♀ 9 and 21, ♀ 17, and ♂ 23
Silver (11-48) ☉ 4, ♀ 7 and 23, ♀ 18 and ♂ 25
H. Oil (25-18) ☉ 17, ♀ 5 and 29, ♂ 2, ♀ 8--30
U. Gas (27-24) Same as soybeans)
Sugar # 11 (28-52) Same as Live Hogs
Coffee (3-47) ☉ 26, ♀ all month, ♂ 12, ♂ 14, ♀ 25-29
Currencies (27-56) Same as soybeans

You should now be aware of the importance of the natal node degree for each individual commodity. What happens when the true node in the birthchart returns to the exact sign and degree 18.6 years later? Looking at the Swiss Franc chart should prove the point as it was the major high in the long term chart. As you look at the birthchart sheet you will find in column 4 the date of the last occurrence when the true node returned to its natal node position. We were extremely impressed by the results as we researched the other commodities, and believe you should be aware of these times in the future as major moves can occur.

(2) True Node Crossing Mean Node



~~Whenever the True Node and the Mean Node are at the same degree look for a change in trend.~~ We researched this phenomena on pork bellies for several years and found excellent results. We think there is merit for research with other commodities as well, and therefore have given you 20 years of dates of node crossings for your research files.

(3) Mercury declination turns and the Bonds.

~~Whenever Mercury makes any declination turn look for a change in trend in the bond market. Results are very impressive over the last several years.~~ You will note there are approximately 8 declination turns per year.

(4) Bayer Rule No. 45.

This is the only rule that we have found that Bayer used for price projection. This requires information from the US Astronomical Almanac. We researched this rule over 4 years of wheat data and found it to be 77% accurate. There was some good profits to be made using these objectives. Past and future dates are included.

We have had several requests concerning our producing the monthly calendar with all the data to trade any commodity. Would you be interested in this service for \$45.00 per year- calendars to be mailed 4 times a year? This service would only be available to people who have purchased our book. It would also be an opportunity to share any additional findings with you. Enclosed is the November calendar sheet with the C to N column left blank. This column can be filled in from the information on the back of the sheet for the commodity you wish to trade.

We thank you again for the purchase of our book and will be pleased to discuss any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Ruth + Jan